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# CoCo Clipboard Magazine

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### CoCo Clipboard Magazine

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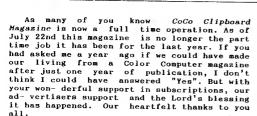
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## FROM THE DESK OF...

## Ted & Darlene Paul



Over the past year we've tried a number of page layouts and column sizes. We've tried several different approaches to type size, spacing and fonts. We'd love to be fully type-set, but that's a while off yet and while we're waiting I'd appreciate your comments on this issues column presentation. We've returned to a 10 pitch, but maintained the same column size as the last issue, however we've eliminated the extra spaces between paragraphs. After reviewing what 99% of what other magazines do from paragraph to paragraph we saw they rarely used extra spaces. So we took them out. In their place we went back to 6 lines per inch from the 8 per inch in the last issue. Your comments on these areas would be appreciated.

Tandy held their computer products press conference in Ft. Worth in late July. The press kit that arrived had no mention of anything for the CoCo. Several days later I did receive advanced copies of Tandy's three new computer catalogs. These catalogs are:

- 1. Regular Computer Products
- 2. Educational Software
- 3. Express Order Catalog

The computer catalog does list a number of new games for the CoCo. Some are ROM Paks, one is disk, and they range from CoCo 1, 2, and 3 compatible to CoCo 3 only. No new hardware was announced. We had hoped to see a new RS232 Pak, new Multi-Pak, new 3.5 drives and perhaps a new monochrome RGB monitor for the CoCo. But we didn't and so what I said last issue now goes double: WRITE! WRITE! Please give Tandy your thoughts, let them know you'd like updates to software, new hardware, new productivity software, and just about anything else you can think of. We have noticed in countless phone calls and conversations that there is a growing ground swell of disappointment in Tandy's lack of serious support for the CoCo.

Oh sure, the support is better than what they're giving to Model 4 and 6000 users of late because those "business" machines are being overshadowed by the clone units. The CoCo remains as Tandy's only non-PC machine capable of real multitasking, multiuser productivity that doesn't require a small loan from the Federal Reserve to buy! It's a real shame that they have chosen to not support the non-PC market. I'm sure Apple and Atari and Commodore are breathing a LOT easier because Tandy has not taken the 68xxx CPU seriously. The CoCo is their only continuing 68xx entry and could be a real money maker for them in the A/A/C market area if it was only treated with more respect. Up the clock speed if possible, drop in a real RS232 and parallel ports, get OS9 Level II and MultiVue fixed or get rid of them, get a replacement for the MPI and a plug in hard drive system based on any of the several that are on the market today. Better yet, make them all available with the proper drivers, programs etc. and let the buyer decide, and let's get RAM up to 640K! I think that the folks in Ft. Worth are afraid that they will be drawing away business from their PC market. But in fact they are not gaining anything by maintaining this policy because there are thousands of people who can't stand MS-DOS, OS/2 or the 8086, 286 or 386 CPU's and will never set foot in a Radio Shack or Computer Center (with mega \$\$\$ in their pockets). And why? Because they can't find support from America's largest electronic retailer. Those dollars aren't competitve to the PC market, they are complimentary.

In fact it could have been a cool \$72 million complimentary dollars. That number by the way comes from a survey conducted by the editors of MacIntosh Business Review Magazine (copyright by VNU Publications September 1988 vol. 1 issue 2). They conducted a survey of the top 50 companies in the U.S.A. to see how many Mac's were being used by these companies. I totaled the numbers and came up with 72,000 units. If you figure a company will spend at least \$1000.00 per Mac installation, that's a lot of dollars not in the till. I'm not saying Tandy should start selling MacInstosh computers, or Atari ST's or Amiga's - they should be giving equal billing to their only low cost non PC machine - the CoCo. By giving the CoCo a little more credit and hype Radio Shack doesn't lose out on dollars that will NEVER go to a PC machine. The CoCo can provide, with a few improvements what the non PC customer really wants - the environment

## CoCo 'N Amateur Radio

## Mike Dooley KE4PC

Editors Note: This installment of Mike's column tells you how to hook up your CoCo to a Ham Radio. If you have the least doubt as to whether or not you can safely perform this procedure, please get the help of a person experienced in electronics.

Well, it looks as if we've made our first anniversary! That's one whole year of the CoCo Clipboard and we've only just begun to scratch the surface of CoCo's and Amateur Radio.

Recently I came across an interesting Public Domain program for the CoCo. It's written by NGLQV. The program allows the transmission and reception of Radio Teletype using the cassette port of the CoCo.

There is an earlier version of this program by the same author that only allowed operation at 60 WPM (words per minute or 45 baud). This newer version has many enhancements. These include the ability to operate at 60, 67, 75 and 100 WPM. Direct disk access is allowed and there is a Transmit and Receive buffer.

The software comes as two programs. The first is called MAKERTYY.BAS. The purpose of this program is to generate the machine language program RTTY.BIN. After RTTY.BIN has been produced and saved to disk the second program, RTTY.BAS, is used to load and run it.

When the program finishes loading a menu comes up on the screen. This menu has seven selections and looks like this:

#### \*\*\*\* RTTY TERMINAL PROGRAM \*\*\*\*

SAVE RECEIVE BUFFER
PRINT RECEIVE BUFFER
SHOW RECEIVE BUFFER
->RECEIVE/TRANSHIT
LOAD TRANSHIT BUFFER
CLEAR ALL BUFFERS
BAUD RATE: 45 WPH: 60

DURING TRANSMIT/RECEIVE:
BREAK: RETURN TO THIS MENU
CLEAR: TOCGLE RECEIVE/TRANSMIT
RIGHT ARROW: TRANSMIT BUFFER

There is an arrow to the left of RECEIVE/TRANSMIT. The arrow is moved using the Up and down arrow keys on your COCO keyboard.

Once the arrow is pointing at the desired selection you simply press the ENTER key.

Before I discuss each selection let's look at the Buffers. There is a Transmit Buffer and a Receive Buffer. If you are in the RECEIVE/TRANSMIT mode anything you receive (see on the screen) is automatically put into the Receive Buffer. The Transmit Buffer is loaded from a disk with information such as your name, location, etc. and can be transmitted by pressing the RIGHT ARROW key on the keyboard.

Notice the column to the right of the menu with the word BYTES at the top? The '0's below the word BYTES tell how much information is stored in each buffer. With this background information let's proceed.

SAVE RECEIVE BUFFER - This selection allows you to save the information in the RECEIVE BUFFER to disk. When you make this selection the program prompts you for a filename, asks if you're sure, then saves the information.

PRINT RECEIVE BUFFER - This selection prints the RECEIVE BUFFER out the serial port of the COCO. I haven't tried this function and have no idea what baud rate the serial port may be operating at. I assume it is standard Radio Shack (600 baud).

SHOW RECEIVE BUFFER - This one displays the entire buffer on the screen. This allows you to go back over received text in case you forgot a name, callsign or whatever.

RECEIVE/TRANSMIT - Pressing ENTER on this selection allows you to receive and transmit RTTY signals via the cassette port. There is a split screen with the bottom two lines being for transmit (you can type while receiving) and the 13 lines above for receive. The top line is where the tuning indicator is located. The indicator looks like this:

#### MARK--><--SPACE

When a RTTY signal is bounce back and forth between the words MARK and SPACE (The receiver must be in lower sideband or have a BFO for this to work).

LOAD TRANSMIT BUFFER - This one allows you to load a pre-written piece of text into a buffer. At the appropriate time it can be transmitted using the RIGHT ARROW key.

CLEAR ALL BUFFERS - Just like it says, clear all (receive and transmit) buffers.

Contined On 8

BAUD RATE: 45WPM: 60 - Pressing the ENTER key on this selection allows you to pick the desired baud rate. The software always starts at 60 baud (45 WPM), but other selections include 67 baud (50 WPM), 75 baud (57 WPM) and 100 baud (74 WPM).

Now most of your RTTY signals will be operating at 60 baud, at least in the ham bands. The news services use RTTY to send news and weather information from around the world and they frequently use the higher band rates. There are publications available that list all known RTTY frequencies and what can be expected there. Once the program is running you'll need to get that old Cassette cable you thought you wouldn't need anymore. Plug it into the cassette Port on the rear of the computer. Connect the Black plug to the receive audio coming from your radio. Turn on the radio and tune in a RTTY signal. Remember, your radio must be capable of receiving lower a BFO (Beat Frequency sideband or have Oscillator) to receive RTTY signals.

To transmit RTTY connect the larger Grey plug to the microphone input of the transmitter (you must be a licensed Amateur Radio Operator). The smaller Grey plug is used to key the transmitter. Be careful here. If you're using an older rig you might want to rig some type of relay between the smaller grey connector and the radio. Some of the older transmitters had a fairly high DC potential on the keying line.

A good starting place is in the Twenty

A good starting place is in the Twenty Meter Ham Band. Look around 14,080 to 14.1 Mhz. The ARRL (Amateur Radio Relay League) also has regularly scheduled transmissions. I've included a table showing the times and frequencies for their RTTY bulletins.

Last, but not least, where can you get these programs? Well, there are at least three ways:

 ${\bf 1}$  - Type in the programs from the listings included here.

2 - Subscribe to the CoCo Clipboard disk service.

3 - Download the programs from Compuserve. They're in the HAMNET Forum in Library 0.

Until next time! 73's de Mike Dooley KE4PC

ARRL VIAW Schedule
UTC Daily: 0100, 0400, 2200; MTWThF: 1500
EDT Daily: 6 PM, 9 PM, 12 PM; MTWThF: 11 AM
CDT Daily: 5 PM, 8 PM, 11 PM; MTWThF: 10 AM
MDT Daily: 4 PM, 7 PM, 10 PM; MTWThF: 9 AM
PDT Daily: 3 PM, 6 PM, 9 PM; MTWThF: 8 AM

5 REM THIS PROGRAM IS PUBLIC DOM AIN, BY N6LQV 10 CLEAR 200,&H4000:C=3 20 D=(PEEK(&HC000)=68):REM TAPE: D=0, DISK: D=-1 30 IF D THEN LOADM"RTTY" ELSE CL OADM"RTTY" 40 DEFUSRO=&HEOO:DEFUSR1=&HEO3 50 DEFUSR2=&HE06:DEFUSR3=&HE09 60 DEFUSR4=&HEOC:DEFUSR5=&HEOF 100 A=USRO(0):R=0:T=0 110 CLS:AUDIO ON:MOTOR OFF 120 PRINT"\*\*\*\* RTTY TERMINAL PRO GRAM \*\*\*\*" 130 PRINT" BYTES" 140 PRINT" SAVE RECEIVE BUFFER ";R , , 150 PRINT" PRINT 160 PRINT" , , , , " SHOW 170 PRINT" RECEIVE/TRANSMIT" 180 PRINT" LOAD TRANSMIT BUFFER ";T 190 PRINT" CLEAR ALL BUFFERS" 200 PRINT" BAUD RATE: ": 210 ON B+1 GOTO 220,230,240,250 220 PRINT"45 WPM: 60":GOTO 260 230 PRINT"50 WPM: 67":GOTO 260 240 PRINT"57 WPM: 75":GOTO 260 250 PRINT"74 WPM: 100":GOTO 260 260 PR1NT 270 PRINT"DURING RECEIVE/TRANSMI 280 PRINT" BREAK: RETURN TO THIS MENU" 290 PRINT" CLEAR: TOGGLE RECEIVE /TRANSMIT' 300 PRINT" RIGHT ARROW: TRANSMIT

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310 A=C\*32:PRINT@A+32," "::PRIN

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## **Tyranny of Compatibility**

### Rush Caley

It was a phone conversation that finally pushed me over the brink of my long standing position of disinterest toward discussions involving hardware comparisons. I had been speaking with another long time CoCo enthustast about various topics. He spent a great deal of time telling me of the limitations of the CoCo and praising the power and wonder of his sleek new PC and a new relational database program. He had outgrown his CoCo - no way could it compete. The balance of the his conversation revolved around the importance of "compatibility" in today's business world. When I hung up the phone, I was frustrated and even a bit angry. I still feel that way; so naturally I was pleased when CoCo Clipboard provided the opportunity to vent some steam.

But this will not be a typical "I-love-my-CoCo" type of article. I will not go on and on about how the CoCo serves my needs and its ease of use or less expensive software. Face it, in many cases, we don't even have the pricing "leg" to stand on any not be discussing Intel and more. I will Motorola microchip architecture; nor will I go over the tired old comparisons between IBM and CoCo, or MS-DOS versus OS-9. These have been summarized many times by technicians much more knowledgeable than I.

What this is about is the subject known to all of us as "IBM Compatibility." I cannot count the number of times that I have heard prospective computer purchasers admit that they do not know exactly what they want-or even need. But one thing about which they are positive, is that it must be IBM compatible. In many cases, they may not even know what the term means! Well, as you know, all this amounts to is that the machine must operate under MS-DOS and run all of the popular pieces of DOS software that have become standards in the business community. But this is not a problem! The fact that this DOS and these programs are so popular does not bother me at all. Competition in the marketplace is what makes America tick.

What does irk me is the implication that I cannot enjoy any real measure of success if I do not utilize the "standard". Now I am not talking about the "you can't get the girl if you don't drive a ...." type of advertising gimmick. There is much more than a Cadillac/Chevy type of snobbery lurking here. If that were the case, anyone with any sense of

individuality would ignore it. 1 could. You could. Do we all use Dial soap? No. Do we all drink Coca-Cola? No. And so on.

But there is an ideological tyranny being set up here — skulking in the background and forming a perimeter around our freedom of choice! The technique is called BANDWAGON. And it is a particularly insidious form of propaganda. When properly used, it can even be unknowingly self-inflicted. ("Well, I'm not surc, Mr. Salesperson, but it has to be IBM compatible.") But I must repeat— I am NOT against the IBM PC or the company itself. What I AM against is this slavery to the concept of compatibility—of ANY kind! First it is "nice" to be compatible; then it becomes "fashionable"; next we "ought" to be compatible; and finally, we "must" be compatible.

Let me just throw out some realities. I don't care how many businesses out there use computers. For every one that does, there are at least twenty that do not. Of the ones that do, many do it badly or inefficiently. We have come a way in the last five years or so; but we're not where some might think. Computers are not every day toaster-like appliances in the office or in the home. There is a long way to go. The market has only been scratched on the surface in terms of numbers; and barely even that when it comes to the relation between capability and actual use. The "paper-less" society is a forever away, and maybe even then, still someone's pipedream. This 1s the encouraging news! There's still time to avoid mass conformity!

I have used electronic mail since 1983 and never felt the need to be compatible. I ran a large Parish and School for 3 years on a CoCo and three programs. Not once did I need to be compatible. I have written every piece personal correspondence and magazine article since 1981 on a CoCo ...sans compatibility. I keep all my business and personal records on my CoCo. Never once has anyone ever convinced me I need to be compatible. I don't care what computer you use or like. If your TI still works, fine. If your Sinclair continues to hum, all the better. If your Epson QX 10 and Valdocs interface suits you, perfect! Even if your dream is a spanking new IBM/ OS-2/ 386 monster, I have no quarrel. It is simple. When the push for com-

patibility reaches the fever pitch it has

today, then it is no longer compatibility, it is CONFORMITY. Let's take a look at it from the eyes of my electronic thessaurus. I punched in the letters C-O-N-F-O-R-M. Following are the synonyms regurgitated at the touch of a button:

REGULATE, SUBMIT, COMPLY, OBEY, FOLLOW, STANDARDIZE, MIND. SHAPE, FIT IN, COALESCE.

Face it! even a dumb machine knows all the negative connotations of the "C-Word". How much more aware should we be? We, who not only know the mere "book meanings", but also the living realities in the past and present that we can attach to words such as those?

If you are still reading this and have not written me off as another paranoidschizo-survivalist from the northwest, I end my tirade on this note. In the 40's and 50's people feared computers and the spectre of Orwell's 1984. The reason that picture has been held at bay is due to the invention and proliferation of the PERSONAL COMPUTER! There are many countries less fortunate than ours where personal computers are less prevalent than guns, and both are illegal possessions. My hope is that no matter what computer we choose to purchase in our free, competitive market, that we all maintain the desire, and the right to keep personal computers exactly that: personal! The CoCo is one of the most personal of all computers while still very powerful. C'mon forget the "C-word" and have some fun!

#### NEW \*\* NEW \*\* NEW \*\* NEW \*\* NEW \*\* NEW

#### Basic09 Subroutine Package

A must package for anyone writing programs in Basic 99. This collection includes routines to convert strings between upper and lower case, nifty routines to display menus and disk directories (CoCo3 only), "midstring" replace, SOUND rountines, Extended Color Basic DRAW emulator, LINEINPUT with visual editing, file handlers for file size, modification dates, setting file size, etc. PLUS much more! 24 routines in all, all written in super-fast machine language. Complete documentation makes it easy to interface to your programs.

OS9 Level 1/2 \$24.95

#### Ultra Label Maker 09

The original Ultra Label Maker received rave reviews! Now it's available for OS-9 users. This Cadillac of label making utilities will turn your printer into a label factory. Labels are created on the terminal screen with complete previewing-you'll see how the label will look before you print a single one, even underlining and italics are shown on screen. Formating is a snap with auto-centering, justification, etc. Automatic numbering option. You've got to see this to believe it.

512K OS9 Level 2 \$19.95 RS-Dos 32K \$14.85

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#### Continued From 5

350 FOR I=0 TO 30:NEXT 360 AS=INKEYS 370 IF C>O AND (PEEK(341) AND 8) =0 THEN C=C-1:GOTO 310 380 IF C<6 AND (PEEK(342) AND 8) =0 THEN C=C+1:GOTO 310 390 IF A\$<>CHR\$(13) THEN 360 400 ON C+1 GOTO 800,500,550,600. 700,100,950 500 IF (PEEK(&HFF22)AND1) THEN 1 510 A=USR5(-2):PRINT" ":GOTO 1 10 550 CLS:A=USR5(0) 560 IF INKEY\$="" THEN 560 ELSE 1 10 600 CLS:PRINT"RTTY RECEIVE ARK--><--SPACE":R=USR1(B):GOTO 1 10 700 S\$="LOAD FILE":GOSUB 900 710 IF A\$="" AND D THEN 110 720 CLS:PRINT@229, "LOADING "; A\$ 730 IF D THEN F=1 ELSE F=-1 740 OPEN"1",F,A\$:A=USR2(0) 750 IF EOF(F) THEN 790 760 LINEINPUT #F,A\$ 770 A\$=A\$+CHR\$(13):A=USR3(A\$) 780 IF A THEN 750 790 CLOSE F:T=USR4(0):R=0:GOTO 1 10 800 IF R=0 THEN 110 810 S\$="SAVE FILE":GOSUB 900:IF A\$="" THEN 110 830 CLS:PRINT@229, "SAVING ";A\$ 840 IF D THEN F=1 ELSE F=-1:GOTO 870 850 PRINT@293, "ARE YOU SURE (Y/N )"::INPUT S\$ 860 IF S\$<>"Y" THEN 110 870 PRINT@293, "": OPEN"O", F, A\$ 880 A=USR5(F):CLOSE F:GOTO 110 900 CLS:PRINTS\$:PRINT 910 LINEINPUT"FILENAME?": A\$ 920 RETURN 950 B=B+1:IF B>3 THEN B=0 960 PRINT@269, "":: GOTO 210

### Hard Disk Mania Sweeps America!

#### Experts Blame "Incredibly Sane" Low-Cost, High-Performance Interface

This year, 1988, may go down in CoCo history as "The Year of the Hard Disk". The Burke & Burke CoCo XT hard disk interface has made high-performance hard disk systems a reality for hundreds of satisfied Color Computer users!

#### Megabytes, not Megabucks.

The OcO XT hard disk Interface from Burke & Burke lets you connect up to 2 low cost, PC compatible 5-120 Megabyte capacity hard drives to your CoCo. You buy the drive, Western Digital WD1002-WX1 or WD1002-27X (RLL), controller, and a case from the PC dealer of your choice. Just plug them into the CoCo XT, plug the CoCo XT into your Multi PAK, and you have a 20 Mog OS9 hard disk system for under \$4501

Great for multi-user systems! The CoCo XT interface uses advanced "NO HALT" hard disk controllors, which do not halt your CoCo and do not disable or use interrupts during hard disk access. You get full type-ahead, and the system clock does not lose time during hard disk access. Fully compatible with most RS-232 expansion ports!

CoCo XT (with anodized housing, 60 page user manual, hard disk back-up utility and new, Version 2.3 drivers for use with OS9 & HYPER-I/O) - \$69.95. Or choose the CoCo XT-RTC (includes real-time clock/calendar with battery backup) - \$99.95

XT-ROM: THE PROFESSIONAL TOUCH -- Automatically boots and reboots OS9 from hard disk. A great convenience; an excellent choice for BBS, home control, and imbedded OS9 applications. Installs in your hard disk controller's BIOS ROM socket -- \$19.95.

### Now: Hard Disk for BASIC

"Dynamic Disk Interface" runs hard drives, big floppies, and more!

You or someone that you know may have the 35 Track Blues. It strikes hundreds of CoCo users every year. One day you wake up, and say to yourself, "These 35 track floppy disks are just too small."

There's only one cure. More storage. Get it. With HYPER-I/O, from Burke & Burke.

#### HYPERformance

HYPER I/O modifies the RS-DOS Disk BASIC in your CoCo 1, 2, or 3 to provide a "Dynamic Disk Interface". Use your existing BASIC and RS DOS software with hard disk Interfaces (CoCo XT, DISTO,others), RAM Disks, and any mlx of floppy drives from 160K to 720K each.

If you use a hard disk, HYPER-I/O divides it into a number of BASIC directories. Each directory can be as small as 80K or as large as 3 Megabytes. You can mix directories of various sizes, add new directories, or delete directories at will. HYPER-I/O and OS9 can share one or more hard disks; you can even add one or the other at any time without reformatting!

#### BASIC for the '90's

Fully RESET protected, user configurable, expandable, OS9 compatible, EPROM-able HYPER-I/O may soon be THE RS-DOS system of choice for the CoCo 1, CoCo 2, and CoCo 3. HYPER-I/O Version 2.5 now available for only \$2.9.5.

HYPER-III (RAM Disk and Print Spooler option for CoCo 3 HYPER-I/O) -\$19.95

## Real BASIC for OS9!

S9! Only \$39.95

OS-9 LEYEL TWO YR. 02 00.01 COPYRIGHT 1985 BY MICROWARE SYSTEMS CORP. LICENSED TO TAHOY CORP. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

July 11, 1989 14:37:30

OS9: zmode /ws type=0 OS9: iniz /ws OS9: reb con/ws & Eng/

Shell



RSB COPN 1888 BURKE & BURKE DISK EXTENDED COLOR BASIC 2.1 COPR, 1882, 1888 BY TANDY UNDER LICENSE FROM MICROSOFT AND MICROWARE BYSTEMS CORP.

COAD "DEMO"
OK
LIST
10 PMODE 4:SCREEN 1,1
10 PMODE 4:SCREEN 1,1
20 X=RNO(256)-1:Y=RNO(192)-1
30 XS=RNO(256-X)-1:YB-RNO(192-Y)-1
0 LINE (X)-(XXS,Y4S),PSET.BF



R. S. B.

See R.S.B. and other Burke & Burke products at the Princeton Rainbowfest. Don't mise our Hard Disk Seminari

There is nothing wrong with your Color Computer, Do not attempt to adjust it. The BASIC you know and love is now running under Level 2 OS9 windows. You are in command.

Burke & Burke is proud to present another OS9 programming language: Disk Extended Color BASIC.

You've probably heard of this language. It's the one your Color Computer was born with. We're talking PMODE, DIR, COLOR, RENUM, PLAY and other familiar words. Under Level 2 OS9. In as many windows as your memory lets you create.

Our R.S.B. software creates an OS9 compatible version of Disk Extended Color BASIC by reading your CoCo's ROM chips. We add now software for OS9-style graphics, sound, printler, and disk I/O. Of course, you can't use R.S.B. to run machine language programs, and some BASIC commands work slightly differently under R.S.B. Although R.S.B. loads and saves files using OS9's file format, we've also included utilities to transfer BASIC programs and data files between OS9 and BASIC disks.

Did you know that Level 2 OS9 always runs at double-speed? This makes R.S.B. very fast. You must have a CoCo 3 with at least 128K RAM, and a floppy controller with Disk Extended Color BASIC 1.0, 1.1, 2.0, or 2.1 ROM, or CoCo 3 CDOS ROM, to use R.S.B.

Wild & MV Version 2.1 Use "wildcards" with most OS9 commands, or rearrange your directory tree. Features recursive directory searches. A hard disk must! \$19.95

## Check out these OS9 Utilities

Tools to let you spend less time lighting OS9, and more time using it. EZGen Version 1.04 Powerful OS9 bootfile editor. Change module names, add or delete modules, patch bytes, or rearrange modules. Works on other files, too. \$19.95



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ILLINOIS RESIDENTS PLEASE ADD 7% SALES TAX COD's add 2 20. Shipping (within the USA) \$2.00 per CoCo XT; \$1.50 per disk or ROM. Please allow 2 weeks for delivery, overright delivery also aveilable for in-stock items). Telephone orders accepted (31) \$40 T \$80 T \$80

## Deluxe PowerGraph Pt. II

### Randy Krippner

In this issue we conclude Deluxe Power Graph. It's been a lot of fun working on this program, and I'd like to thank everyone who helped with the development of the program, especially Bob van der Poel. His suggestions early in the development of DPG made it a much more interesting program.

If you find the prospect of typing the entire listing intimidating, you can get a copy of DPG on disk for \$9.95 from CCMDjisk Service. Just write to them and order the Clip Disk for July/August. Please don't write to me requesting disk copies of the program. 1'm sorry, but I just don't have the time or the resources.

Several people have asked about enhancing DPG. I have several enhancements in mind for the program. One enhancement, an "Undo" function, has already been developed. (People who get the ClipDisk will obtain the latest version of the program, including the Undo function. This enhancement was added too late to be able to get it in the magazine, but we were able to get it on the ClipDisk version.)

Adding other features to DPG is not easy. The program is just about "maxed out" as far as memory is concerned. The maximum size DPG can have is about 24K, and it is pretty close to that already.

Why, I hear someone asking, can the program only be 24K long when Basic09 gives us about 40K + to play with? You have to remember that part of that free memory is taken up by the GFX2, Inkey and Syscall modules. The rest of that free memory is eaten up by the graphics buffers used to save/load pictures and by the cut and paste buffer. But there are a few little tricks that can be used to get around this difficulty.

If you want to tinker with the program on your own, here's a little hint for you... Although DPG is maxed out, there is nothing to prevent you from setting up a utility program in another window. Remember, the Coco 3 is a multi-processing, mutli-user computer under OS9 L2. We could have another program chock full of DPG utilities running in another window, and switch back and forth just by pressing the CLEAR key to switch windows.

What makes this possible is not just the fact that OS9 L2 is a multi-processing operating system, but also that OS9 L2 graphics buffers are system wide. This means that, for example, once you "cut" a portion of a picture and place it in the cut/paste buffer with

DPG, that graphics buffer can be accessed by a different program running. In a different window. So after doing a "cut", we could flip to a new window that is running a utility program, somehow modify the contents of the buffer with the utility, flip back to DPG and then paste the modified buffer back into our picture.

Bugs: Well, not exactly a bug. Let's call it a quirk. You can't PACK DPG. Well, you can, but it won't work right. Everything will work until you try to save or load a picture. It will go through the motions, but in actual fact nothing will be saved to disk.

So don't try to PACK the program. You'll have to execute it from within Basic09. If someone comes up with a quick fix for this, I'll pass it along.

The Unicorn: I've been mentioning the Unicorn BBS in the past. Due to circumstances beyond our control, the Unicorn is currently down. By the time you read this, it should be back on-line, but operating at a different phone number. As soon as I know what the new number is, I'll mention it in a future column.

Next time we'll take a look at Multi-Vue. It's an interesting piece of software, but Tandy and Microware failed to provide a way to make new Multi-Vue icons. So next time we'll present a Basic09 program that not only permits the creation of new icons, but which will also automatically generate AIFs (application information files).

As always, if you have any questions of comments, please write to met at: Rand Krippner, 1014 W. Hwy. 114, Lot 39, Hilbert WI 54129.

6 - 2 - 1

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MC-Visa-Discover accepted.

```
DuFunc
PARAM tool, color, trans, bold, rev, pat, brush: INTEGER
BUN duarrow
DIM func: STRING[6]
ON. tool GUSUB 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               RUN ducircle(color) \ RETURN
RUN dufill(color) \ RETURN
RUN dufill(color pat) \ RETURN
RUN dutext(trans,bold,rev,color) \ RETURN
EASE 0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              INTEGER; j3:STRINGIHI
TYPE rg=cc,a,b,dp:BYTE; x,y,u:INTEGER
DIM reg:rt; regs.rg
regs.b=$89 \regs.xADDR(rat)
regs.a=0 \regs.xADDR(rat)
RUM syscal]($80,regs)
ba=rat,bl \bb=rat.p2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             END
RUN dupoint (brush, color, pat) \ RETURN
func="Ling"
RUN dupoint (brush, color) \ RETURN
RUN dumanny
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          func="BOK"
RNN dulbb[func,pat,color] \ RFTURN
func="BAR"
RUN dulbb[func,pat,color] \ RFTURN
                                                                                                                                                                                              P. Durill
P. PARAM COLOR, PALLINTRGER
PARAM COLOR, PALLINTRGER
RUN 472 ("Color", Color")
RUN dupen
IF pat<00 THEN
RUN 472 ("Pattern", 205, pat)
RUN FOR THEN
RUN GEAGEUSE (x, y, b.1, b.2)
RUN GEAGEUSE ("fill", x, y)
RUN GELAV
                                                                                                                                          rx=rat.xval \ry=rat.yval
END
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             UNTIL b2<>0
RUN gfx2("pattern",0,0)
END
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5 00
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PROCEDURE 1
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PARAM xx yv: INTEGER; bt.1,bt2:BYTK; j2:STRING[18]; xval,yval:
TYPE registers; j3:STRING[8]
TYPE registers=co,a,b,dp:BYTE; x,y,u:INTEGER
REPRAT
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    GMOUR PRIAM FX FY: INTEGER: ba.bb: BYTE
TYPE rt=11:STRING!8]; b1,b2:BYTE; j2:STRING|18]; xval,yval:
is duibb
PARAM func:STRING[6]; pat.color:INTEGER
DIM nx.ny, ax, ay, ox, oy:INTEGER
DIM temp:STRING[5]
DIM done:BOOLEAN
done=FALSE
IF func="Bag" THEN
temp="BAX"
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              RUN qmouse(nx,ny,ba,bb)
IF nx<>ox OR ny<>oy THEN
RUN gfxz((temp),sx,sy,ox,oy)
RUN gfxz((temp),sx,sy,ox,oy)
Ox=nx <oy=ny
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        ENDIR

ENDIR

END #X2("logic","off")

IF pat<0 THEN

END #X2("patern",205,pat)

END #Y2((func),ap,ay,nx,ny)

END #Y2((func),ap,ay,nx,ny)

END #Y2((func),ap,ay,nx,ny)

END #Y2((func),ap,ay,nx,ny)

END #Y2((func),ap,ay,nx,ny)

END #Y2((func),ap,ay,nx,ny)

END #Y2((func),ap,ay,nx,ny)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         ENDIF
UNTIL ba<0 OB bb<>0
IF bb<0 THEN
RUM &fx2((temp)Ask,sy,ox,oy)
BUN &fx2((temp)Ask,sy,ox,oy)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       REPEAT
RUN readmouse (sx.sy,ba,bb)
IF bb(>0 THEN
END
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 regs.b=$89 \regs.a=0
regs.y=1 \regs.x=AbDR(ret)
RUN syscal($80, regss)
UNIII.ret.b(<>0 ret.b<<>>0
xy=ret.xval \yy=ret.yval
END
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           BUN dupen
BUN gfx2("logic","xor")
ox=ax \oy=sy
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               temp=func
ENDIF
EUN gfx2("color", color)
REPEAT
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        grxz( lo
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  ENDIP
UNTIL ba<>0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               OX≅BX \Oy=
RUN delay
REPEAT
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 PROCEDURE (
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ENDIE STREN

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ENDIE 
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RUN cops (enum)
GOTO 2D
E.Loadbic
PARAM file: STRING[30]; pal(16): BYTE
DIM enum: INTEGER
RUN duwait
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     RE Dunir
PARAM file:STRING|30|
PARAM file:STRING|30|
DIM x,y:INTEGER; bi.b2:BYTE
DIM comm: NYEGER
ON FRREW GYOU 100
RUN FRREW GYOU 100
RUN wheet (4) file
FRILL "dir" + file
FRIN" "Click when ready>";
RUN FEAGMENG(x,y,b1,b2)
UNTIL bic>0 OR b2<>0, b1,b2
UNTIL bic>0 OR b2<>0, b2
END
                              RUN readmonse(x,y,bl,b2)
UNITL bl.cv0 GR b2<br/>
RUN GONVEL(x,y,l)
RUN gfx2("ovend")
RUN gfx2("ovend")
IF b2<br/>
RUN Grx2("ovend")
IF b2<br/>
RUN Grx2("ovend")
                                                                                                                                                                                      OR y>4 THEN
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                RUN Retfile(t,file)
IF LEN(file)<1 THEN
END
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       IF y=4 THEN

t="Dir:

ELSE

t="File:"
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      01188
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PROCEDURE 1
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Bakhne black and black and
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   S(y)=0
BUN gfx2("curxy",1,y+1)
PRINT t(y);
RNDIP
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    trans=s(3) \bold=s(2) \rev=s(1)
RUN gfx2(\overline{1}) \wedge overline{1}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   NEXT Count
REPEAT
RUN readmouse(x,y,b1,b2)
IF bl(>0 THEN
RUN convert(x,y)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            ENDIF
UNTIL b2<>0
```

0000 PARAM color, x: INTEGER 000B IF x<22 OR x>37 THEN 0016 ELSE 0020 ELSE 0024 Color=x-22	OUSI END PROCEDURE ChgPat 0000 PARAM x, pat: INTEGER 0000 IF x<11 OR x>20 THEN 001E END	0020 K.3x 12 0024 Pat.x 0037 IF pat<0 OR pat>8 THEN pat=0 \ ENDIF	0054 0000 0027 0033	0046 DIM needment done, yes: BOOLEAN 0055 DIM bi, D2: BYTE 0060 DIM papt: STRING[13] 0060 tool=1 \corp=2 \precorp = 2 \precorp = 2 \precorp \text{ brush=100} 0080 trool=1 \corp = 2 \precorp = 2 \precorp \text{ brush=100} 0080 trool=1 \corp = 2 \precorp = 2 \precorp \text{ brush=100}	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	00000	000FA 010E 0114 0114	2222	S	10	20	30		40		O265 Bppt="Really Clear" 0282 BUN yesno(pmpt,yes)
TYPE regimterseta, a, b, dp: BYTE; x y, u: LNTEGER UN regargersters; count, path: LNFEGER GGF path, pat FOR count= TU 6 ROW GYST ("pathers") ROW GYST ("pathers")	FOR count=0 TO 3 RUN fix( Fet , 20 1, 0, count*48, 319, 48) regs.a=1 \tegs.b=\$\foata4 \tegs.x=\$\foata4 \tegs.y=1 \tegs.y=1 \tegs.g=1 \tegs.y=1 \tegs.y=1 \tegs.x=\$\tegs.y=1 \tegs.y=1 \t	RUN STAGE 11489, regs) RUN SIXZ	NEXT count RUN duarrow CLOSE # path RNN	RIN oops(enum) OOTO 20 SAVOPIC PARAM file:STRING[30]; pal(16):BYTE	DIM pmpt:STRING[13]; yes:BOOLEAN DIM enum:INTEGER UN ERROR GOTO 100 RUN diwait	TYPE registers=cc,a,b,dp:BYTE; x,y,u:INTEGER DIM regs:registers; count,path:[NTEGER CREATE #path,file:@RITE FUT #path,file:@RITE		rega.arphil RUN sycall (\$80, regs) regs.a-1 \regs.b-\$84 \regs.x=\$1401 \regs.y=0 RUN sycall (\$85, reg			pmpt="Re-Write?" RUN yeano(pmpt,yea) IF vea THKN	SHELL "del "+file GOTO 10	ELSE GOTO 20 ENDIP	ENDIF RUN oops (enum)	TRÓCEDURE DANAIL 0000 RUM GIX2("geset", 202,4) \ END	0000 RUN gfx2("gcbet",202,5) 0013 END gfx2("gcbet",702,5) FROCEDURE ChgClr
00000000000000000000000000000000000000				• =	0017 0029 0030 0036	003A 005F 0072 10 0081	0088 0088 0088 0088 0088 0088 0088 008	0000 0113 0141 0141		017F 100 0188	0194 01A4 01B3	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200		0106 0108 0158	PROCEDURE 0000 PROCEDURE	0000 0013 PROCEDURE

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СоСо	**

```
| RE countrol | PARAM x,y,ctr|:INTEGER | PARAM x,y,ctr|:INTEGER | DIM countrol | Tarin,ymin,xmax,ymax:INTEGER | READ xmin,ymin,xmax,ymax | F x>=xmin,AND x<=xmax AND y>=ymin AND y<=ymin AND x<=xmax AND y>=ymin AND y<=ymin AND x<=xmax AND y>=ymin AND y<=ymin AND x<=ymax THEN conficient | Countrol |
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              DATA "TOOL", 0, "SWITCH", 5, "BUFFER", 12
DATA "DISK", 19, "DRAW", 24, "CLEAR", 29, "EXIT", 35
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          RUN gfx2("bar", 0,8,319,12)
RRMD processor (10,0)
RRMD gfx2("curxy",x,0)
RRING ffx2("curxy",x,0)
RRING ffx1
RUN curstags(color, pat, brush)
RUN gfx2("color, pat, brush)
RUN gfx2("color, pat, brush)
RUN gfx2("color, pat, brush)
RUN gfx2("color, count, gry gfx2("color, count, gry gfx2("color, x,15,x+6,31)
RUN gfx2("color, x,15,x+6,31)
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0074
007B
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008A
008K
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               PARM pmpt:STRING[13]; yes:BOOLEAN BIN x,y; WFEGEE; bj.b2:BYTE RIN REZZ [OWEST, 1],1,4,15,7,2,0) RIN REZZ [Owx.,15,31,23,39] RIN REZZ [Oxx.,15,31,1] RIN REZZ [Oxx.,16,31,23,39] RIN REZZ [Oxx.,13,31,1] PRINT PMPt; WENT Y,4,4) RRINT NEW STZ [Oxx.,4,4) PRINT NEW STZ [Oxx.,4,4) PRINT NEW STZ [Oxx.,10,4) PRINT NEW STZ [Oxx.,10,4)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      Encedmenu=FALSE
RETURE
RUN chgpat(x,pat)
RUN curstats(color,pat,brush)
necdmenu=FALSE
RETURN
RUN chgclr(color,x)
RUN curstats(color,x)
RUN curstats(color,x)
RUN curstats(color,x)
RUN patbar(color,x)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         REPEAT

REPEAT

BUN TO THE STAND THEN

UNTIL D1<0

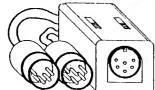
UNTIL D1

U
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                PARM color, pat, brush: INTEGER DIM count, x: INTEGER DIM t:STRING[7] RRUN gfx2["owegt", 1,0,0,40,5,2,0) RUN gfx2["box",0,12,319,39]
If yen THEN
RUN gfx2("owend")
RUN gfx2("clear")
necdmenu=TRUE
                                                                                                                                                          necdmenu=FALSR
RETURN
BETURN
BUD t="Really End"
RUN yesno(pmpt,yes)
IP yes THEN mpt,yes)
RUN gfx2("owend")
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   ELSE
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RNW gfx2("owend")
END gfx2("owend")
DATA "Palette",2,"Monitor",3,"Txt Opt",4,"Brushes",5
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             IF y=4 THEN
ELSE
IF y=5 THEN
    t="Lbuf"

Wing ettile(tille)

IF LEN(file)

IF LEN(file)

RUN (avait

COPEN #path, file: READ

RUN (avait)

RUN (avait)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          IF v=5 THEN
RNN getbrush(brush)
ENDIF getbrush(brush)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        RACEBURE CUE
0000 PARAM bufx,bufy,bstat:INTEGER
0000 NIM enim-INTEGER
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    READ T.X
RUN GTXZ ("curxy", 1, x)
REAT COUNT
REPERAT
REPERAT
RUN readmouse (x, y, b1, b2)
IF b1<>0 THEN
IF y=2 THEN
IF y=3 THE
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   regs.a=1\regs.b=$84
regs.x=$1301\regs.y=0
RUN syscall($8E,regs)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           regs.a=path
RUN syscall($89,regs)
CLOSE #path
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             IF y=3 THEN
RUN MON
ELSE
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          bstat=1
RUN duarrow
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       enum=ERR
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           0170
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PROCEDIURE S-
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GOTO 20
B loadbuf
PARAM bufx, bufy, bstat: INTEGER
DIM enum: INTEGER 101; t: STRING[6]
DIM file: STRING[80]; t: STRING[6]
DIM regs: registers=cc, a, b, dp: BTTE; x, y, u: INTEGER
DIM regs: registers
DIM path, x, 1; INTEGER
ON path, x, 1; INTEGER
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             DATA "Cut", "Paste", "Save", "Load"
SaveBuf
SaveBuf
SaveBuf
DAM bufx, bufy, bstat:INTEGER
DIM enum: NTEGER
DIM enum: STEING[13]; yes:BOOLEAN
ON ERROR GOTO 100
TYPE registers=cc,a,b,dp:BYTE; x,y,u:INTEGER
                                                                                                                                                                        IF v=5 THEN
BUN loadbuf(bufx,bufy,bstat)
ENDIF
ENDIF
                                                                                                   f y=4 THEN
RUN savebuf(bufx,bufy,bstat)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               DIM regairegisters
DIM testarrand 61; file: STRING[30]
DIM path: INTEGER
IF betat=0 THEN END
RUN paste(bufx,bufy,bstat)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              IF batat<>0 THEN
RUN gfx2("killbuff",19,1)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               Erning in the control of the control
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               ENDIF
t="SvBuf"
RUN getfile(t,file)
IF LEN(file)<2 THEN END
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         Penumary THEN
pmpt="Rewrite?"
RUN yesno(pmpt,yes)
IF yes THEN
SHEL "del "+file
GOTO 10
ELSE
GOTO 20
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                enum=ERR
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  0110C
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100
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   2
```

```
REPEAT

RUN quouse (nx,ny,b1,b2)

RUN duil

COTO 10

ENDIF

RUN duil

ENDIF

RUN duil

RUN duarrow

IF nx,cox OR ny<>ox (ny,cox,tox,cox,tox)

RUN gfx2("box",ox,toy,ox+toufx,oy+bufy)

RUN gfx2("box",ox,toy,ox+toufx,oy+bufy)
                                                                                                                                                                                                        PARÁM wtype: INTEGER
TYPE registers=cc,a,b,dp:BYTE; x,y,u:INTEGER
DIM regs
    IF betat=0 THEN END \ SNDIF
NSFAC LOGIC", xor.)
Nx=0 \ Nny=0 \ Nny=0 \ Nnx=0 \ Nny=0 \ Nnx \ SXZ("box", nx,ny,nx+bufx,ny+bufy)
REPRAT \ Oy=ny
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 RE GOODS

PARAM enum: INTEGER

DIM x,y:INTEGER; bi,b2:BYTE

RIN grz2 ("Owset",1,5,8,30,6,0,2)

RIN mnset(4)

RINT

RINT

RINT

RINT

RINT

RINT

RINT

RIN readmouse(x, bi,b2)

RIN grz2 ("Owenda")

RIN grz2 ("Owenda")
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           enum=ERER
RUN gfx2("logic","off")
EUN oops(enum)
END
                                                                                                                                                                                       ox=ux \oy=ny \
ENDIF
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       Waset
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 001C
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00068
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      ENDIF

IF NOT (valid) THEN

BUN adverge

RUN aff2("bell")

GOTO 1F

BULL F

BULY = TY SET ("get", 19,1, sx, sy, bufx, bufy)

BUL SET ("get", 19,1, sx, sy, bufx, bufy)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 IF nxRUN quouse(nx,ny,b1,b2)
IF nxIF nxIF nxIF xIF xIF
DIM SX,OX,DX,SY,OY,DY;INTEGER
DIM bli b2: BYTE
RUN duarrow
RUN gf22("color",2)
DIM SIX;INTEGEN
ON ERROR GOTO 100
DIM VAIATEGOLEAN
IF batato,0 THEN
RN gfx2("killbuff",19,1)
bsta=-0
ENDIF
REPEAT
RUN readmouse(sx,sy,bl,b2)
IF b2<0 THEN END
IF b2<0 THEN END
IF b2<0 THEN END
OWELL DISOU GREAT
RUN GFX2("LOGIC",XOF")
RN GFX2("LOGIC",XOF")
RN GFX2("LOGIC",XOF")
RN GFX2("LOGIC",XOF")
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          E paste
PAGN bufx, bufy, betat: INTEGER
DIM enna: NTEGER
ON ERROR GOTO 100
DIM DX, DX, OX, OY: INTEGER
DIM b1, b2; BYIE
RUN AfX2 ("GOIOT", 2)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  ENDIF
UNIII DISCORE DESCAD
RUN GRAZ("BOX", SRASY GRASY
RUN GRAZ("LOGIC", "OLL")
IF DZ<0 THEN
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              RUN gfx2{"logic", "off")
RUN oops(enum)
END
END
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         valid=TRUE
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  IF enum=194 THEN
RUN duarrow
GOTO 10
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  RUN dupen
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          enua=ERR
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## **Master Basic09**

### Bill Brady

Somehow a few things failed to appear in the printed copy of the column last issue. I to not know how this came to be, but I will repeat all of the missing parts here, and, sopefully, make the salient points clear.

Now what was that main point? Ah yes, NYSCALL, the why and when.

I tried to show you how error handling is preatly simplified by the use of syscall. I have examples of creating a file, the first wing the 'vanilla' Basic09 way, the other ised syscall. Lets try again to get this example in a form that you can see. We are riting a program that uses a subroutine at 300 as the 'catch all' error handler. At some wint within the program, we are going to create a new file. If that file already systs, we will create a new file, using the same name, but append a ".1".

Here is method "A":

- \* location 1000 is our generic \* error handler
- error naudrer

I ON ERROR GOTO 1000

#### [\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

- \* Here starts our subroutine \* first we set up a new \* error routine at loc 50 \* this is so we KNOW that
- \* we got there from here \* and not someplace else

10 ON ERROR GOTO 50

|\* now we attempt to create |\* our file

TREATE #path, "filename": WRITE

- \* OK we got past the CREATE \* now we have to skip the \* local error handler, and \* resture the generic error \* routine at 1000
- . Todorne at 1000

ERROR GOTO 1000

- f\* here is the local error handler
  f\* where we look to see if the file
- [\* already exists.. error 218

```
(* note that we could get here for
(* any of several reasons, so the
(* routine will enter the generic
(* handler if it gets anything other
(* than 218
```

50 en=ERR
IF en=218 THEN
filename=filename+".1"
ELSE
GOTO 1002
ENDIF
GOTO 40

60 (\* continue with program

1000 en=ERR 1002 IF en=...

Here is method "B" (using syscall)

40 s.a=2\s.b=7\s.x=addr(filename) RUN syscall(\$83,s) IF s.b=218 THEN filename=filename+".1" GOTO 40 ELSE

en=s.b GOTO 1002 ENDIF

(\$83 is the CREATE system call. Entry:  $a = access\ mode$ , b = file attributes,  $x = address\ of\ the\ pathlist.$ , (filename). Exit:

a = path number, b = error code.)

A lot less work eh? Well, maybe, because you do have to define the "S" variable... we did that last time, remember the TYPE Statement? But you only have to set up the syscall register pak once in each program/procedure, and you can use it over and over. The differences between method A and method B include simplicity and speed. You also pick up some 'power". Lets take a look in more detail.

SIMPLICITY. Note the "IF s.b=218". The CREATE system call, like most system calls, returns error numbers in the B register. You grab and deal with the 'file already exists error' right there in the subroutine, no ON ERROR GOTO. You know precisely when and why the error 218 occured. What could be simpler?

Contined On 24

## "Window Master"

A Point & Click Window System for the rest of us !!!

Fully Compatible with R.S. Dos
Enhanced Basic, it does not need
or use OS-9, and you don't have to
be a Rocket Scientist or a P.H.D.
to use Windows, Pull Down Menus,
Buttons, Icons, Edit fields or
Mouse Functions in your Programs!

E View FINDER	Fkeys	
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S 0	Finde	W Master er V1.0

#### Screen Display Fonts

Window Master supports up to 54 different character sizes on the screen with 5 different character styles. You can have Bold, Italic, Underlined, Super-Script, Sub-script or Plain character styles or any combination of them in any character size. You can also change the text color and background at any time to get really colorful displays.

#### Fully Basic Compatible

Window Master is fully compatible with Enhanced Color Disk basic with over 50 Commands & functions added to fully support the Point & Click Window System. Window Master does not take any memory away from Basic, so you still have all the Basic Program memory available.

#### Hi-Resolution Displays

Window Master uses the full potential of the Color Computer 3 display by using the 225 vertical resolution display modes instead of the 192 or 200 resolution modes like most other programs. It uses either the 320/16 color mode or the 610/4 color display to give you the best display resolution possible, and can be switched to either mode at any time.

#### Window Master Features

#### Multiple Windows

Window Master supports multiple window displays with up to a maximum of 31 windows on the screen. Overlapping window, are supported, and any window can be made active or brought to the top of the screen. Windows can be picked up and moved anywhere on the screen with the mouse. There are 6 different Window styles to choose from and the window text, border and background color is selectable.

#### Pull Down Menus

Menus are completely programmable with up to 16 menus available. They can be added or deleted at any time in a program. Menu items can be enabled, disabled, checked or cleared easily under program control. Menu selection is automatically handled by Window Master & all you have to de is read a function variable to find out which menu was selected.

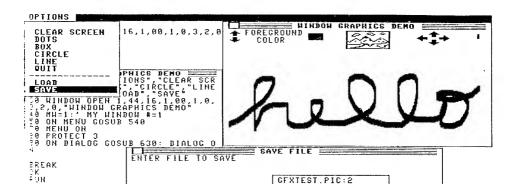
#### Buttons, Icons & Edit Fields

Each Window can have up to 128 buttons, Icons or Edit fields active, if you can fit that many. Buttons, Icons and Edit field selection is handled automatically by Window Master when the mouse is clicked on one. All you have to do is read a Dialog function to find out which Button, Icon. or Edit field was selected, its very simple.

#### Mouse & Keyboard Functions

Window Master automatically handies the Mouse pointer screen coordinate, the local window coordinate, would need the forest member of times the button was pressed which window number it was clicked in and more. The Keyboard is completely buffered, and supports up to 8 programmable Function keys that can contain any kind o information or command sequences you can imagine. You can load and save function key sets at any time. So, you can hav special sets of function keys for different tasks. The Chrif key i supported so that you have a full control code keyboar available.

A



#### Mixed Text & Graphics

Window Master fully supports both Text & Graphics displays and even has a Graphics Pen that can be used with HLINE, ITRICLE, HSET and more. You can change the Pen width & Irrih and turn it on or off with simple commands. We also ided Enhanced Graphics Attributes that allow graphics retements to use And, Or, Xor and Copy modes to display graphic information. With the Graphics enhancements added by Window Master, you could write a "COCOMAX" type gram in Basie. In fact, we provide a small graphics demonstration in Basie.

#### Event Processing

Window Master adds a powerful new programming feature to Pasic that enables you to do 'Real Time' Programming in Basic. It's called Event Trapping, and it allows a program to detect and rappond to certain 'events' as they occur. You can trap Dialog arrivity. Time passage, Meno Selections, Keyboard activity and Mouse Activity with simple On Goods statements, and when the specified event occurs, program control's automatically routed to the event handling routine, just like a Basic Gosub. After serving the event, the sub-routine executes a Return statement and the program resumes execution at the statement where the event certain control.

#### **Enhanced Editing Features**

Window Master adds an enhanced editor to Basic that allows you to see what you edit. It allows you to insert & delete by character or word, move left or right a word or character at a time, move to begin or end of line, toggle automatic insert not for just type over to replace characters. The editor can also recall the last line entered or edited with a single key stroke. You can even change the line number in line to copy it to a new teation in the program.

FILES DIAM

#### Window Master Applications

Window Master pushs the Color Computer 3 far beyond its normal capabilities, into the world of a 'User Friendly' operating outcomment. We are already planning several new programs for use with Window Master. So you don't have to worry about having to write all your own programs. And don't forget that many existing Basic and M.L. programs will run under Window Master with little or no changes. The Possibilities for Application programs are endless: Spread Sheets, Word Processing, Communications, Education, Games, Graphic Deskip, Desk Top Publishing and on and on.

#### Hardware Requirements

Window Master requires 512K of memory, at least 1 Disk Drive, a Hi-Res Joystick Interface and a Mouse or Joystick.

#### Technical Assistance

If you run into difficulty trying to use some of Window Master's features, we will be happy to assist you in any way possible. You can write to us at the address below or call us between 10am and 2pm Pacific Standard Time for a more timely response. Sorry, no collect calls will be accepted.

#### Ordering Information

To order WINDOW MASTER by mail, send check or money order for \$69.95, plus \$3.00 for shipping & handling to the address below. To order by VISA, MASTERCARD or COD call us at (702)-452-0632

(Monday thru Saturday, 8am to 5pm PST)

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The Chicago Rainbow Fest opens today, and we will be there with Window Master,

Note that you do not have all of the ON ERROR GOTO statements... they take time... each becomes several system calls.

POWER. Note the 's.b≈7'. That's the access mode! You can't set that at all from the Basic09 CREATE statement. (I forget what the CREATE statement defaults to, but I know of no way to change it.)

I like method B for another reason. It is far easier to read the code, you can see what is happening. it is simple, and what some folks call 'elegant'. But what may be the most important, the use of syscall in this way leads to 'bulletproof' code... you end up with programs that work.

Back to the Why and When. Here we used syscall because we wanted to simplify error handling. We used it when we wanted to create a file. Now lets look at an example of 'bulletproofness'.

I am working on a program called Wiz Pro. Wiz Pro is a multi-part program that uses overlays. So what's an overlay? Well, Pro always leaves a two page chunck... 16k, free in its process space. As it runs, Pro will 'overlay' procedures into this space, execute then kill them, keeping the 16k space free. This way, Pro can be expanded in an unlimited way, just so long as each, (basic09), expansion fits in 16k.

These 'overlays' can come into Prosprocess space either from disk, or some other area of memory. Naturally, often used procedures are best kept in memory, others may be kept on disk. In any case, the choice is up to the user because Pro executes a 'overlay' called WizLoads. WizLoads is nothing more than a list of procedures and programs that get loaded when Pro does. So, if a user wants so and so proc kept in memory, all he has to do is put its name in WizLoads. This is what the proc looks like:

PROCEDURE WizLoads
PARAM lode(8):STRING[16]
FOR i=1 TO 8
lode(i)=""
NEXT i
lode(1)="WizUtile"
lode(2)="WizConfig"
lode(3)="WizClipper"
lode(4)="WpXmod"
lode(5)="WizAuto"
RND

And here is what happens to it: (in Wiz Pro)

proc="Wizloads" \RUN proc(lode) \ KILL proc
i=1
WHILE lode(i)<>"" DO
SHELL "load "+lode(i)
i=i+1
ENDWHILE

Notice that the files "WizUtils ... Auto" end up hanging around in memory beyond this point.

In a particular phase of the development of Pro, I wanted to 'clean up' memory when Wiz Pro exited. So I used a lines like:

REPEAT
SHELL "UNLINK ",lode(i)
i=1+1
UNTIL lode(i)=""

Now, if you had 8 lodes, then the unlink command would be called in from disk 8 times... so I made one of the lodes 'unlink'. (lode=load.. load is a keyword, you can't use it in a program).

Now came the day I was to send out Alpha test copies of Wiz Pro. Although the instructions said "copy all of the Wiz Pro files into your command directory", all of the testers copied them into a 'seperate' CMDS directory, containing... you guessed it... no unlink command. So I got phome calls.....

How could use of syscall have place some armor on this? Well if I had used:

WHILE lode(i)<>"" DO
s.a=\$22 \s.x=ADDR(lode(i))
RUN s9scall(\$1D,s)
i=i+1
FNDWHILE

there would have been no need for the use of unlink, no missing unlinks, and no phone calls. The program would have been 'bullet proof', or at least 'bullet resistant'?

(\$1D is the 'unlink a module by name system call'. Entry: a = module type, (\$22 is basic09 subroutine), x = address of module name.

Exit: b = error code.)

Note that I have not shown these procs looking at the ccode register. The carry bit is set to one in the ccode register when there is an error. You should actually look at this bit first, then the b register.

while reading these syscall examples, a question may have arisen in your mind. Suppose an error occurs? Like in the WHILE lode(i)<" DO above... suppose for some reason one of the 'lodes', (files), isn't there by the time you exit? What happens? Do you get vectored off to some other 'generic' error handler? The answer is no. In this case you just keep on trucking until you run out of files to unlink. (lode(i)=""). So, if a file isn't there to get unlinked.. it don't get unlinked.. got it?

If some other error occurs, well the worse that can happen is that something gets left behind in memory.

Now, the next step is to do away with the SHELL "load.. line in Wiz Pro also!

So another reason for using syscall is when you want to make your BasicO9 program stand alone... self sufficient. By using syscall you can free your code from things like:

SHELL "dir" SHELL "chd" SHELL "tmode ..."
SHELL "link ..."

Lets see, if I remember correctly, I promised another example of using syscall to read a file very quickly. Try this:

DIM BUF(8192):BYTE

OPEN \*path, filename: READ
10 s.a=path \ s.y=8192 \ s.x=ADDR(BUF)
RUN syscall(\$489,s)
IF s.b=211 THEN 20
IF s.y<> 8192 THEN 10
CLOSE \*path

(\$89 is the READ OS-9 system call. Entry: a = path y = # of chars to read, x = address of buffer. Exit b=error code, y = number of bytes read.

Now you might be getting the idea that I don't like ON ERROR GOTO. I do like it, just not so much for error trapping? Why don't I like it for error trapping? Well, the main thing is that when you get to where your ON ERROR GOTO goes to, you don't know from where you got there! Some Basics have a func. or called ERRLN which tells you where the error occurred. But not basic09. Why? Because ON ERROR GOTO isn't what it seems, and what it IE makes it really useful in the application of Basic09 to the creation of truly powerful programs!

ON ERROR GOTO is really a signal intercept trap! This is why you pretty well must have at least one ON ERROR GOTO in every program. If you don't, any signal will cause an exit. OS-9 signals must be caught, else they are fatal. (yes, some are fatal anyway).

Ever read about OS-9 signals and wished you could use them from Basic09? Well, you can. In fact, they are easier to use from Basic09 than from C!. Next time I will tell you about the 'mouse paws'.

Join us for our monthly Clipboard conference on CompuServe. The 2nd Saturday at 9pm Eastern CoCo notables and CoCo users meet in an informal CO in the CoCo Forum on Compu Serve. Our September CO will feature Chris Burke from Burke & Burke. Our October CO will feature Reger Krupski from RGB Computer Systems.

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# Clearbrook Software Group

This is issue 4 of the Clearbrook Software Group Newsletter. We will put the accounting project aside and develope an interactive program for creating new data bases.

#### It will let us -

- · specify file name and size
- · specify field names, types and sizes
- · specify key names types and expressions
- · create the data and index files

### **Program listing**

MODULE Create

```
NOTE Create a new data base
   NOTE a maximum of 40 fields and 5 keys are allowed
   NOTE maximum field name length is 15
   TEXT fn (30) OF 15
   TEXT ft (30) OF 1
TEXT dt (30) OF 1
   INTEGER f1 (30)
   TEXT (m (30) OF 15
   TEXT kn (5) OF 15
   TEXT kt (5) OF 1
   INTEGER k1 (5)
   TEXT ke (5) OF 80
   TEXT a$ OF BO
   TEXT mask$ OF 80
   TEXT file name OF 15
TEXT fts OF 1
   TEXT dt$ OF 1
   INTEGER 1, n, 1, row, col
   INTEGER name_good, good
INTEGER fields, keys, records
   name good-0, good-0, fields-0, keys-0, records-0
   1-0:WHILE 1<30 DO:1-1+1:ft(1)-"":ENDWHILE
   1=0:WHILE 1<5 DO: i=i+1:kt (i) ="":ENDWHILE
   UTD REVERSE: PRINT "CSG IMS data base creator";
   GOSUB file_name:GOSUB field_name:GOSUB edit
   END
   LABEL file_name
   NOTE get the name for the file
   REPEAT
   LOCATE #ROWS-1,1:CLEAR LINE:PRINT "Data base name: ";
   UTD REVERSE: INPUT as: UTD NORMAL
   a$+TRIMS (a$)
   IF a$<>"" THEN
   GOSUB check name
   IF good THEN
   file name=as:name good=1
LOCATE 1,35:PRINT "Name: ";:UTD REVERSE:PRINT
file name;:UTD NORMAL
   ELSE
   CALL create_error("Not a valid data base name")
   ENDIF
   UNTIL name_good
   NOTE get number of records
   LOCATE #ROWS-1,1:CLEAR LINE:PRINT "Number of records:
   UTD REVERSE: INPUT a$: UTD NORMAL
   IF TRIMS (a$) <>"" THEN 1-INTEGER (a$)
   IF 1>-0 THEN
   records=1
  LOCATE 1,62: PRINT "Records: ";:UID REVERSE: PRINT
records;:UTD NORMAL
  ENDIF
  ENDIE
  RETURN
  LABEL field name
  NOTE get field and key info
```

```
LABEL add name
   NOTE add one field or key
    appd - N
    LOCATE FROWS-1,1:CLEAR LINE
PRINT "Type of field (Regular, Header or Key or ESCape)? ";
    REPEAT
    (t$-CAP$ (GETKEY)
   UNTIL SUBSTR(fts, "RHK"+CHR$(27))
IF fts-chrs(27) THEN RETURN:ENDIF
    IF fts="K" THEN
   keys=1
   WHILE keys<5 DO
    IF kt (keys) -"" THEN EXIT: ENDIF
    keys*keys+1
    ENDWILLE
    IF keys>5 THEN
   CALL create error ("Too many keys")
good-1:RETURN
   ENDIF
    row-17+keys:col=1:n-30+keys
   ELSE
    flolds=1
    WHILE fle1ds<30 DO
    IF ft (fields) -"" THEN EXIT: ENDIF
    fields-fields+1
    ENDWHILE
    1F fields>30 THEN
    CALL create error ("Too many fields")
    good-1:RETURN
    END1F
    row-(fields-1) $15+3:col=(fields/16) *40+1:n=fields
    ENDIF
    LOCATE row, col:PRINT n;:LOCATE row, col+3:PRINT fts;
    LOCATE (ROWS-1,1:CLEAR LINE:PRINT "Field name: ":
    GOSUB check name
   UNTIL good
   LOCATE row, col+5:PRINT as;
    LOCATE PROWS-1,1:CLEAR LINE
   PRINT "Data type (Integer, Long, Date, Real or Text)?
   dt $-CAP$ (GETKEY)
    UNTIL SUBSTR (dts, "ILDRT")
   LOCATE row, col+21:PRINT dts;
IF dts-"T" THEN
    REPEAT
    LOCATE #ROWS-1,1:CLEAR LINE
    PRINT "Text length: ";
    INPUT 1
    UNTIL 10 and 1 do
    LOCATE row, col+22: PRINT 1:
   ENDIE
    IF ft $-"K" THEN
   GOSUB getexp
   kn (keys) =a5:kt (keys) =dt5:kl (keys) =l:ke (keys) =mask$
    ELSE
    LOCATE #ROWS-1,1:CLEAR LINE
   PRINT "Field mask: ";
   INPUT masks
   mask $-! EFT$ (mask$, 15)
   fn (fields) -a$: ft (fields) -ft$:dt (fields) =dt$
   fl(flelds)=1:fm(flelds)=mask$
   ENDIF
   LOCATE row, col+26:PRINT masks;
   RETURN
   LABEL getexp
   REPEAT
   LOCATE #ROWS-1,1:CLEAR LINE
   PRINT "Key expression: ";:INPUT mask$
   masks=TRIMS (masks)
   UNTIL mask$<>""
   RETURN
   LABEL check name
   good-1:a$-TRIMS(a$):1-LENGTH(a$)
   IF 1<1 OR 1>15 OR CAPS (LEFTS (as, 1)) <"A" OR
CAPS (LEFTS (as, 1))>"Z" THEN
```

REPEAT:GOSUB add\_name:UNTIL NOT good

RETURN

```
good=0
    ELSE
    WHILE 1 DO
IF SUBSTR (MIDS (as, 1, 1), " !@**^**() ->+ '~()();:'\
1, ./?") OR MIDS (as, 1, 1) = '"' THEN
   good=0:EXIT
    ENDIE
    1-1-1
    ENDWHILE
    ENDIF
    RETURN
   LABEL edit
   NOTE allow changes to any of the data
    LOOP
    LOCATE FROWS-1,1
   PRINT "Press N to change file name, F to change
field, C to create or Q to quit: ";
   REPEAT
    a$ -CAP$ (GETKEY)
   UNTIL SUBSTR (a$, "NFCQ")
   UTD REVERSE: PRINT as:: UTD NORMAL
   IF a$="N" THEN
   GOSUB file_name
   ELSE IF a$ "F" THEN
   GOSUB edit field
ELSE IF as "C" THEN GOTO create
   ELSE RETURN
   ENDIF
   ENDIF
   ENDIF
   ENDLOOP
   IABEL edit_field
   LOCATE (ROWS-1,1:CLEAR LINE
   PRINT "Press D to delete a field, A to add or ESCape:
   a$ = CAP$ (GETKEY)
   UNTIL SUBSTR(as, "DA"+CHRS(27))
   IF a$-"D" THEN
   LOCATE FROMS-1,1:CLEAR LINE
   PRINT "Delete which line? ";
   INPUT 1
   IF 1>-1 AND 1<-35 THEN
   IF 1>30 THEN
   kt (1-30) =""
   LOCATE 1-11,3:CLEAR LINE
   FICE
   ft (1) -""
   LOCATE ((1-1) %15+3, 1/16*40+3):RINT "
    ENDIE
   ENDIF
    ELSE
    IF a$-"A" THEN
   GOSUB add name
   ELSE
    RETURN
    ENDIE
    ENDIF
    ENDLOOP
   LABEL create
   NOTE save info in a .ide file and create the .ida and
 .lin files
   a$-file name+".ide
    SET TRAP TO create_trap
   SET PRINT TO a$
   SET TRAP TO abort trap
   SET SCREEN OFF
   SET LEFT MARGIN TO 0
   SET PRINT ON
   PRINT "FILE "; file_name;" OF LENGTH "; records
   PRINT
   WHILE 1<30 DO:1=1+1
   IF ft (1) <> "" THEN
   IF ft (1) -"H" THEN PRINT "HEADER ";: ENDIF
   dt $-dt (1):GOSUB printtype
   PRINT fn(1);
   IF dt(1) = "" THEN PRINT " OF LENGTH ";k1(1);:ENDIF
IF fm(1) <> "" THEN PRINT ' MASK "';fm(1);'"':ELSE
PRINT: ENDIF
   ENDIF
   ENDWHILE
   PRINT
   1 = 0
   WHILE 1<5 DO:1-1+1
   IF kt (1) <> "" THEN
   PRINT "KEY ";:dts*kt(i):GOSUB printtype:PRINT kn(i);
```

```
IF kt (1) -"T" THEN PRINT " OF LENGTH ": kl (1):
   ENDIF
   PRINT " = ";ke(1)
   ENDIE
   ENDWHILE
   PRINT
   SET SCREEN ON: SET PRINT TO "": SET TRAP TO imsd trap
   SHELL "IMSD "+a$
   SET TRAP OFF
   RETURN
   LABEL create_trap
   SET TRAP OFF
   IF ERROR=218 THEN NOTE file already exists
   CALL create_error("File already exists")
   GOSUB file_name
   RESUME AT create
   ENDIF
   LABEL abort_trap
SET PRINT TO "":SET SCREEN ON
   LOCATE #ROWS-1,1:CLEAR LINE
   HELP ERROR
   END
   LABEL imsd trap
   SET TRAP OFF
   LOCATE #ROWS-1.1:CLEAR LINE
   PRINT "Can't create the .ida and .iin files because
of errors found by IMSD."
   PRINT "You can edit the .ide file to correct the
errors.
   PRINT: PRINT
   CALL create error ("Press any key to continue")
   LABEL printtype
   IF dt $-"I" THEN PRINT "INTEGER ";
   ELSE If dts-"L" THEN PRINT "LONG ";
ELSE If dts-"D" THEN PRINT "DATE ";
ELSE If dts-"R" THEN PRINT "REAL ";
   ELSE PRINT "TEXT ":
   ENDIF
   ENDIF
   ENDIF
   ENDIF
   RETURN
   MODULE create error (message)
   LOCATE FROWS, 1: CLEAR LINE
   UTD REVERSE:PRINT message; CHR$ (7); "-waiting";
   WHILE GETKEY-"" DO ENDWHILE
   LOCATE (ROWS, 1: CLEAR LINE
```

## Using the program

This program can be executed in several ways. From the OS9 prompt, the IMS menu, in CSG IMS interactive mode or from another CSG IMS program.

When the program is invoked, it will prompt you for the name of the datafile you wish to create followed by the fields and keys. When entering the key expressions no error checking will be done. If you enter a bad expression, an error will be reported when the files are being created. If you do have an error you can either edit the .ide file or reenter all of the fields and keys and try again

When the file name, fields and keys are all defined, you can create the data base. Te program will call the IMSD program to perform this function. Any errors will be reported on the screen.

### Clearbrook Software Group

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(604)853-9118

## Product Reviews

## Clipboard's Review Crew

Coco Clipboard magazine is looking for Color Computer owners with good writing skills to assist us in evaluating new products. We can't pay you for your reviews, but you will have an opportunity to examine new products for the Coco, sometimes before the products become avalable to the public. You will also get a free copy of the issue in which your review appears, and you'll have the satis-faction of having helped other Color Computer owners with your evaluations.

If you are interested, write up a short sample review of any Coco product (please keep the length under 700 words) and send it to our review editor, Randy Krippner, at the address listed below. Material must be printed (dot matrix is fine). Make sure your name, address and phone number are printed on the first

page of the review.

include a description of your computer system; which model Coco you own, amount of kAM, number and types of disk drives, type of printer, what operating systems you have (OS9, RS DOS, ADOS, etc.), and so on.

Mail it to: Randy Krippner, 1014 W. Hwy. 114, Lot 29, Hilbert, WI, 54129.

If you are selected to be one of Coco Clipboard's reviewers, we'll contact you with further details. Please include a stamped, self addressed envelope with your sample

Editor's Note: Because of the length of several of this issues article's we have limited our reviews to just two items. Our November / December edition will contain many, many more reviews - just in time for the holiday buying season. We did recieve three programs for this edition which are of particular note. We will be presenting more in depth reviews on these programs in up-coming issues.

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Pgm. Type: CoCo III Database Requires: 128K CoCo III + Disk

Price : \$69.95

have more room in this edition for reviews as Paul Anderson and S.D. Enterprises have done a remarkable job in creating a nicely updated version of a tried and true CoCo database. Those of you with the original VIP database will be please to learn that 98% of all your original commands still work with Database III and that S.D. will upgrade your old version for \$42.95 including postage and handling.

Some of the enhancements for Database 3 include compatibility with RGB Computer Systems hard disk, 40 or 80 column display using the CoCo III's internal hardware, DOUBLE clock speed, a print spooler and a report generator with almost unlimited print format abilities and you can embed control codes for All typs of printers. In addition you can easily set the foreground and backround colors using the arrow keys to your personal taste. We tested Database III on a composite monitor and even at 80 columns, where a lot of data is displayed we had little if any trouble reading the screen - especially after experimenting with foreground and backround colors. RGB monitor owners will be thrilled with these capability as well as they can really tailor their dispay's look.

The biggest difference with Database III is it's ability to sort. The original program used a disk sort system and often took many, many minutes to do even a limited range of sorts. Database III however uses in memory sorts and at double clock speed this program just roars! Paul provided some sample programs for us to test, based on the examples in the VIP Database III manual. These examples (you can type them in from the manual) show off the sort routines (speed and sort order) and the built in math package. This makes constructing an accounts receivable file very easy and you can have the program update your accounts with just a couple of key strokes and in ascending or decending order.

Plus you design the database records the way you want them, not the way the program writer thinks is best. (For detail on what a database is, and how you might put one together refer to issues 4, 5, 6 of Clipboard - available on back issue order). A database does not have to be just the Christmas card list - it can be any type or set of information that needs to be manipulated, stored and retrieved. VIP Database III certainly let's you do all of that and very It's rather unfortunate that we don't quickly. There's another feature, mentioned

already, which makes this program particularly interesting. It works with the RGB Hard Drive system. Depending on the hard drive size, you could have from 120 to 250 drives on line using the RGB system. Since VIP Database III does not do disk sorts - your information flow becomes incredibly fast when using a hard drive. Your accounts receivble, payable and yes your Christmas card list can all be on their own "disk" on a hard drive just a few seconds away. The database also has mail merge capability for form letters with the personal touch. Coupled with VIP Writer III, Database III becomes a high powered productivity worker in your home of office.

HELLO.BASGOODGAMES TRIO Roy Pierce Software P.O. Box 1787 Hain Post Office Edmonton, Alberta Canada (403) 474-8435

Pgm. Type:Disk Utility+
Skill Games
Requires :CoCo 2 or 3
Price :\$19.95 each

A lot of good things have come out of Canada for the CoCo - especially out of Edmonton. A new source of clever utilities and games is Roy Pierce Software. Roy has sent his

A DISK DIRECTORY UTILITY by Roy C. Pierce (c) 1988

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first two releases, HELLO.BAS and GOODGAMES

HELLO. BAS is disk А menu selector program. Now disk menu selector programs are not really new but HELLO.BAS incorporates several programs that not only make program selection easy but contain a specialized DISKINIT/ auto boot initializer, a HELP/ file and a DOS BOOT/DAT file. What HELLO.BAS does best is go onto your blank disks before you load them with more programs. That's what DSKINIT/ does. Take a freshly formatted disk and then run the DSKINIT/ program. It creates file that will automatically look for HELLO. BAS and HELLO. BAS will then let you load your programs.

A HELP/ file is included to walk you through the instructions for copying and extra drive set ups. The program is powerful in it's simplicity and provides a nice menu program for each disk you have. Considering it can be moved from each disk in your collection with ease the \$19.95 price is quite low.

Roy also sent along his GOODGAMES TRIO. These are games that Roy originally wrote for his own pleasure, but had so many requests he went public. These games are ADI, OTHELLO and CONNECTS. Well OTHELLO and CONNECT games have ben around for a while - but hardly this fast and certainly not as cleanly. These games are PMODE 4 games so they can go from CoCo 2's to CoCo 3. Roy has kept them simple in graphics, but fast in speed with nifty little sound effects to help you keep track of the action. OTHELLO is a subset of the larger version and if your familiar with Roman Checkers, a Tandy ROM Pak, then you know what OTHELLO is. Roy's version uses an 8 x 8 board as opposed to the larger 12 x 12 board. This keeps the action fast paced. especially when used by younger players who could tire from the larger version. More experienced players face a greater challenge with the smaller area, kind of like putting the Chicago Bears into an arena football field, or making Larry Bird play half court and telling them they have to play for the championship.

CONNECTS is great for kids as it is so similar to other connect type games. Black and white discs drop from the top with a quick little sound and snappy animation. Connect 5 disks in a row and you win.

ADI is a game that you probably haven't heard of before. And it's not one that will come easily for many of us with a traditional western game mind set. This game comes to us from Africa. It was originaly played in the desert sands using handy playing "chips" from a natural source. Now if you don't know what that means buy the game and read the instructions. The game is played on a board of 12 slots in two rows of six. The object of the game is to move your tokens around the board so that you cature the enemy but also defend your positions. Ιt looks a lot like Backgammon, but plays without dice, or bets, or many of the rules of that game. Being born in the desert there wasn't a lot of time for rules in games, or dice cups. Things often had to be packed in a hurry. One thing you will find in this game, is strategy. I never knew a caravan that didn't have some pretty tricky

they want, with the programs they want. Variety is the spice of life and the CoCo is really the only "spice" on the Radio Shack shelf. It's simple, low cost, friendly, well supported and CoCo owners are just plain GREAT people. I am getting into "Tandy bashing" with all of this? No, not at all. The Tandy PC Clones and the new OS/2 5000 MC are top flight. PC machines. But they aren't the only kind of computers people want or need. All I'm trying to say is give the CoCo the respect a tried and tested veteran deserves. Give the customer the chance to determine the market and the machines they want. Stop hiding the CoCo over in the corner, next to the tube tester.

The best thing I saw coming out of Tandy is the Express Order catalog. Now you can do the ordering directly from Tandy, on an 800 number, and have the product sent right to your \*\* home. While this might take a customer out of the retail stores, it sure makes it easier to buy, and the store manager has one less thing to handle among the thousands of regularly stocked parts. Somebody was listening to people's needs in this area and we think Tandy made the right moves in this direction.

Speaking of listening, I wish you'd make note that our advertisers need your support. When you make a purchase from one the fine folks who help support us please mention Clipboard or use the coupon on the coupon page. These hard working people will really appreciate your purchases and we all benefit by getting more out of our computers!

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dealers and players and this is the game that came from them. It looks simple, but you better put on another pot of "joe" before sitting down to a serious game of ADI!

There is a built in help file with ADI plus a (L)ook command that will let you peek ahead if you're really stuck.

At a little over \$6.50, which includes that postage, the GOODGAMES Trio is well worth the price.

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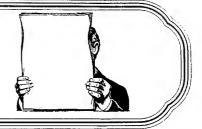
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## Reader Mail



Please renew my subscription for 1 year - enclosed is my check. Great magazine, Thank you!

Dave Kincaid Greenville, SC

Gosh, Dave what could I add? Thanks!

Out of the blue I received Vol 1. #5 of your magazine in the mail yesterday. A quick scan was enough to persuade me to subscribe. Inclosed is my check for subscriptions and back issues Vol 1. #2, 3, and 4.

I was also pleased to read of your connection with CompuServe as I am a member (76672,03646) and I'm looking forward to the conference.

T. Eric Nelson Santa Rosa, CA

Our monthly conferences co-sponsored by Clipboard and Dan Robins from Computer Shopper are gaining in popularity. In August we had Paul Anderson from S.D. Enterprises. September we tentatively have Chris Burke from Burke & Burke Hard Drives, and October's CO will feature Roger Krupski from RGB Computer Systems!

Inclosed is my check for issues 1, 2, 3 and 4. I and my grandchildren are operating 6 CoCo 64k's. The children range in age from 4 to 12.

I run OS9, Pascal, C and BasicO9. I sent for Bill Bernico's disks and use them in creating Ed. programs for the kids. From what I see in Vol. 1 #5 you have the startings of an outstanding magazine. Keep up the good work.

When I get my retirement check next month I will extend my subscription two more years. Here's to many happy hours on the CoCo!

Donald M. Tidd Vallejo, CA

We're impressed Don. Just goes to show that young and old love their CoCo's. Thanks for writing!

Congratulations on a great little magazine. I look forward to receiving many more issues. Enclosed is my check to extend my subscription for two more years.

James L. Gifford Kingman, AZ

Jim it's folks like you who brighten our day!

Please find enclosed a money order for 9 subscriptions to your magazine. All these subscriptions are from members of the London CoCoNuts Computer Club, and we were made aware of your magazine through our contact with the Toronto Color Computer Club. We are definitely looking forward to the success of your magazine.

Wayne Morrison and eight others London, Ontario

Wayne: Boy did Dar and I flip when we got your letter! Thanks for the great support and I hope you're enjoying your copies.

I was impressed with your Jan/Feb. issue. The future of the CoCo is OS9 and MultiVue. I recommend that you include routine articles and tutorials on OS9, BasicO9, "C", and MultiVue programming. We need an article comparing the features of the various hard disk systems that are available. We need reporting of inside Tandy info and rumors. I think you have a bright future if you pattern your approach after PC Magazine. We need this type of periodical for the CoCo community. Keep up the good work.

James Neukam Owensboro, KY

Well we've got the "C" column going for you Jim, and two columns dealing with Basic09 (actually 3 this month) and Randy Krippner is working on a MultiVue project for the next edition. I'd love to publish more about our friends at Tandy, but only when we can getas Joe Friday would say - the "facts." We encourage all of our readers to write to Tandy and tell them how much you like the CoCo and want more hardware and software and support

Glad to see the CoCo working hard in such an important place as your halfway house.

Here is my check for renewel of my subscription for 2 year. Much of the contents are way over my head but I hope to have time to learn some of the intricasies - and PLEASE don't neglect the CoCo II owners who don't want to invest is OS9! I'm still producing a newsletter for my husbands WWII outfit and use 2 CoCo's, 3 printers, 2 SS drives.

Maried A Bickers Gulf Breeze, FL.

Per your request find our new series on modular programming in Basic by Bosiy Pitre, plus a Basic program by Mike Dooley. We're working on more "good" programs and articles for the CoCo 2.

Here's my money order for the timely reminder to renew. I enjoy the magazine very much and have recommended it to quite a few people here in Toronto.

Keep up the good work, I enjoy it all. The ocassional hardware interface etc. would be of interest also.

Mike Fisher Toronto, Ontario Canada

Mike thanks for the help in Toronto! Our readers should note that on the top of their mailing labels we are now publishing the start and ending dates of their subscription. The ending date is one month BEFORE your subscription expires. Questions subscriptions are welcome at our Fredonia \* offices, Monday through Saturday from 9am to 6pm eastern.

I would like to renew my subscription to this wonderful magazine. My check is enclosed. Thank you and all your staff for a great magazine. Keep up the good work.

Ed Robinson Fresno, CA

Thanks Ed!

I would also like to compliment you on your magazine, I think it was a much needed improvement in a lot of areas as far as the CoCo goes. I also like the fact that you are trying to put full programs into the magazine instead of trying to stretch them out over a period of months. Keep up the good work.

Dave Henderson

Dave, we really debated about running Randy Krippner's program over two issues. We dislike Krippner's program over two 125465, " articles which seem to promise an entire

program in one issue only to find out that you've got to wait till next month, or pick up the disk service to get the balance of the article when you get to the end of the piece. We said up front, that the article would be split and we have part 2 of the article in this issue.

Enclosed is my check for a 2 year renewel. Keep up the good work. Your's is one of the few magazines that I read cover to cover every article seems like it's written just for my level of knowledge. Keep up the "C" support. I know there's a wealth of knowledge available in this language and your articles are helping me tap this great source (that's a pun!). Try to get "C" running on MultiVue. I love hearing about others who use their CoCo's for business reasons. I hope to be able to do this soon. And where is Rush Caley?

As long as you treat the CoCo as more than game machine, I'll be subscribing!

Stephen A Houghy, MD Milwaukee, Wl

So you like reading about CoCo business success stories??? Check out our contents page and thanks for your support!

I have included a money order for one year of CoCo Clipboard Magazine and two of the back issues. I would like to have issue 4 March/April 1988 and issue 5 May/June 1988. I would like to have all of the back issues but I think that your price is a little high for photocopies.

#### Continued On 36 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

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## **SEEC: To Define**

### Nancy Ewart

The easiest part of starting a new language is understanding the language; the hardest part is putting the environment together and knowing step-by-step how to use it. In the beginning all I knew was I needed OS-9 and a C Compiler to learn to program in C. Because of this vast ignorance, I followed anything that had steps, or samples, that I could find. I quickly learned to do EXACTLY as they said, and not try to improve on anything. Therefore, it took me too long to start fiddling with the compiler, the libraries and such. I hope that the exercises, examples and explanations in this essay will make it easier for others to start such fiddling sooner and with more understanding.

One of the most important concepts to understand for those of us who are not experienced in assembly language is how the C Compiler works and what influence the C Compiler has on the use of the language. This time we will explore the PREPROCESSOR; with finclude; #define; libraries; and the command line of the compiler itself.

Frequently #define is used for the constant to identify the number of elements in an array. This practise helps you remember what the source code was all about six months later.

fdefine BOX\_SIDES 6
Then later you can set up an array thusly:
 int caskets[BOX\_SIDES]

When you use #define, the Preprocessor changes every instance of the defined symbol (string) into the definition; for example #define PI 3.14159 or #define HELLO "Hi, there! What's New?". It makes all these substitutions throughout the source code before the compiler even begins passl. Consider the following source code:

```
/* Preprocessor exercise one*/
#define BEGIN main(){
#define END }
#define PRNT printf("

BEGIN
thirty();
PRNT Book Trader\n");
twenty();
PRNT Quality Preowned Paperback Books\n");
thirty();
PRNT Half-price");
RND
```

```
thirty()
{
   printf(" ");

twenty()
{
   printf(" ");
```

You can send the source code through the preprocessor only; thus you stop the compiling and look at what is happening. Use this command:

c.prep -1 btlogo.c >/d0/WORDPR/btprep where WORDPR is a directory on drive 0. Then, list btprep.

```
BTPREP
         (exerpt)
#define BEGIN main(){
#6
#define END }
#define PRNT printf("
# 5
4
#6
BEGIN
main(){
 thirty();
 thirty();
 PRNT Book Trader\n"):
printf(" Book Trader\n");
  twenty();
 twenty():
 PRNT Quality Preowned Paperback Books\n");
printf(" Quality Preowned Paperbac Books\n"):
```

And so on...... You can see what is happening. Did you notice that the preprocessor dropped off the "k" in "Paperback"? The #define PRNT printf(" has a number of surprises for the unwary; the "k" was the character that wrapped around to the next line on the VDG screen. For this reason, change the line PRNT quality; (etc.) to the regular printf("Quality (etc.) and then compile it and

you will get the Book Trader signature the way it was meant to be. Another limitation is that there must be a space between "PRNT" and what you want to print or the compiler will treat it as one word and announce an undeclared variable. However, when #define PRNT works it saves a lot of shift key typing.

All this playing around with the #defines is not much of a time saver with programs as simple as these. simple as these. Where #define comes in handy is for something that is used over and over again, either in one program or in many programs. In the latter case, expand the #defines to include all the helps and short-cuts that you need. Put them in an .h file such as lazy.h and finclude them at the beginning of all your programs. Here are a few inclusions to start your thinking. By the way, the part of the #define directive in CAPS is called the "macro" and the definition is called the "replacement string."

```
lazv.h
#define BEGIN
                main(){
#define END
#define PRNT
                printf("
#define TIMES
#define IF
                if (
#define THEN
#define ELSE
                else
#define AND
                4.E
#define OR
#define EQUALS ==
```

The following could be the start of something to amuse a five year old, joke.c.

```
#include "lazv.h"
#define KK Knock, knock\n"
REGIN
 PRNT KK);
 PRNT Who's there?");
```

In addition to the ability to look at what the preprocessor does as described above, you can use the options available for the compiler command line to save yourself time, when debugging and, finally, space, when storing compiled programs. You can cut down on the time involved when working on debugging C source code by omitting the code optimizer phase of the compiling process. The command line is ccl -o joke.c. (REMEMBER, clear away the debris from an aborted compile, i.e. ctmp.3.m, etc., before starting a new one.)

On very simple, short programs the -o option doesn't seem to make much difference one way or another, but on longer programs if you skip c.opt, the compilation is faster. At the very end, when everything is A-OK, run the compiler one last time, leaving c.opt in. The optimizer will make the code more efficient and shorter. Make a trial run by giving the same source code two different names (program1.c and program2.c); compile program1.c with the -o option; compile program2.c straight. Then dump program! and dump

program2. If optimizing were actually done, program! will be shorter.

Donald Hicks of 355 St. Emanuel St., Mobile, AL 36603 was the first to write in with this suggestion for the C Compiler in a Level Two environment:

The LIB and DEFS files from the Development Pak should be added and, since there are some differences, "c.asm" should be replaced with a renamed copy of "rma" and "c.link" with a renamed "rlink" from the same source.

He also suggested this fix:

```
In "ccl" starting at offset $0EE6, change:
/d0 /lib/ctart to /DD /lib/cstart (or
     whatever suits you)
In "c.prep" starting at offset $135D, change:
/d0 /defs/.r to /DD /defs/.r (or
     whatever)
```

Donald suggests using a disk file editor to do this job. He emphasizes "Notice the space after the device name. It must remain undisturbed. It is actually a \$00 byte, as is the one before the device name."

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RSDIR

PCDIB directory of PC disk display PC disk sector PCDUMP **RSDUMP** PCREAD read PC file RSREAD PCWRITE wree file to PC disk ASWRITE PCRENAME rename PC file EL EXDIB PCDELETE PCFORMAT format PC disk FLEXBEAD

Requires

directory of RSDOS disk display RSDOS disk sector read file from RSDOS disk write file to RSDOS disk

directory of FLEX disk FLEXDUMP display FLEX disk sector read FI FY file FLEXWRITE write file to FLEX dask

Extensive Single, double sided disks. 40 or 80 track floppy drives. Options 8 or 9 sectors. First level sub-directories - PC (MSDOS). FLEX transfers binary files also.

> OS-9 (Level 2 for MuhiVue), 2 drives (one can be hard), MultiVue for MultiVue version, SDISK (SDISK3 for MultiVue) - see D.P. Johnson ad for SDISK

GSC File Transfer Utilities for CoCo - MultiVue version \$54.95

GSC File Transfer Utilities for CoCo - Standard version \$44,95

All diskettes are CoCo OS-9 format. Orders must be prepaid or COD, VISA/MC accepted, add \$1.50 S&H, additional charge for COD.

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William A Lathan of 1023 Courtney Dr., Mesquite, TX 75150 sent this patch to change where the C Compiler looks for the C Library a ram disk instead of drive one.

L cc1 c 0ee5 64 72 c 0ee6 31 30 1 c.prep c 135c 64 72 c 135d 31 30

I tried this and it works. For those of you who have never done anything like this here are the steps to follow:

First: Be sure you have used tmode pause so that you get a screenfull at a time and no more.

Second: Dump ccl then dump c.prep. Find the address and look at what you will be changing.

Third: Make Bill Lathan's file (see above) using any editor or "build". Call it "rampatch".

Fourth: load ccl and c.prep into memory. Fifth:

Type the command

modpatch rampatch(enter) Sixth Rename cc1 and c.prep in your CMDS directory. This is to protect what you have in case of accident.

Seventh: Save the modified cc1 and c.prep from memory into your CMDS directory on your /d0 disk. Save /d0/cmds/cc1 cc1 "Save" is a CMD in Level 1; it does not come in Level II unless you have Development System.

Now you need a Ramdisk called /r0. Format /r0. Transfer your C Library disk and your C Compiler CMDS directory to the ramdisk. You can do that using "dsave" or a command like "dup" supplied with the Spectrum Ramdisk, IF you first make a Library diskette with both the C Library files on it AND a CMDS directory that includes the C Compiler commands. (To do it this way you must have a double sided 40 track format.)

Bill Lathan has a different approach. He

(This) lists the procedure file I use when I play around with C. The library is the one I downloaded from CompuServe ... more capability than the one by Microware. Also, CompuServe has CC, an alternative to CC1.

This is a file to start the C system with the libraries on ramdisk, /r0. The LIB and DEFS files, normally expected on /d1, are first moved to /r0. The new cc from CompuServe is loaded. Then, the modified \* command c.prep is loaded as are the normal commands c.pass1, c.pass2, c.opt, rma and rlink.

echo Use rdisk 24 to set up Ram Disk echo Copying C LIB files makdir /r0/LIB chd /r0/LIB Copy #20K /d1/LIB/clib.1 clib.1 Copy #20K /d1/LIB/cstart.r cstart.r echo Copying C DEFS files makdir /ro/DEFS chd /r0/DEFS Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/arg.h arg.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/bool.h bool.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/ctype.h ctype.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/dir.h dir.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/direct.h direct.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/errno.h errno.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/lowio.h lowio.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/math.h math.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/memory.h memory.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/modes.h modes.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/module.h module.h ('opy #20K /d1/DEFS/os9.h os9.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/password.h password.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/phone.h phone.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/scistat.h scfstat.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/setjmp.h setjmp.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/sets.h sets.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/sgstat.h sgstat.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/sgtty.h sgtty.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/signal.h signal.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/stdio.h stdio.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/string.h string.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/time.h time.h Copy #20K /d1/DEFS/utime.h utime.h echo Loading C CMDS into memory load /d1/emds/cc load /d1/cmds\_mod/c.prep load /dl/cmds/c.pass1 load /d1/cmds/c.pass2 load /dl/cmds/c.opt load /d1/cmds/rma load /d1/cmds/rlink link cc link c.prep link c.passi link c.pass2 link c.opt link rma link rlink echo All C files and commands have been moved

Thanks to Bill's listing, you not only know the format for such a transfer of material to a ram disk, but you also know what is contained in the C Library on CompuServe.

echo Do "chd /r0" for C work

Another source of material to supplement the Microware C Compiler is the OS-9 Users Group Library. For those commands in the Library that are written in C, the UG Library includes the source code. In addition, there are two special C disks: #26 C Language Math Library and #09 C Programmer's Tool Kit.

The OS-9 Users Group sells its User Group Library disks for \$6 (after you become a member of the OS-9 User Group for \$25 a year.

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Next issue, among other things, I'll give a report on FoxWare's CCENV(R), a mouse and menu driver for OS9 compilers.

I thank every one who sent letters after the first column. I urge all of you, beginners and experts alike, to send in suggestions and SOURCE CODE.

Send to:

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#### Continued From 32

Well the NFL Buffalo Bills have their training camp here in Fredonia and it's time I wrapped up this column, I've got to go over and give quarterback Jim Kelly a couple of pointers... yeah right! See you all in October!

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# The Machine Shoppe

#### Andrew Bartels

Q: What's the difference between JSR and BSR make sure the colors come out right when the in Assembly language? They seem to do the same title screen is displayed. Sometimes the

Gene Newkirk Richmond, Virginia

A: Both JSR and BSR perform the same basic function. It is the way it is accomplished that makes them different. When you use JSR, the ML code for JSR is followed by an absolute address, a pointer to the appropriate address. But BSR works by means of offsets. The BSR code is followed by a one byte offset which is used to point to the correct address. The PC register always holds the address of the next instruction to execute. This one byte offset is added to PC to form the address to branch to. The offset is signed, so you can BSR to any routine within -128 to +127 bytes away from the instruction after the BSR. If the routine you want to BSR to is further away than that, use LBSR, or Long Branch to Subtouch 152767, or anywhere in the 64K memory workspace.

Why are there two ways of calling a subroutine? Well, BSR and LBSR are used generally in ML code which may have to be placed in a different location from time to time. Suppose you move a ML program from \$E00 to \$7000. If the program has JSR's in it, the absolute address pointer will still point to the old subroutine address. But with BSR, everything is relative to the PC register, or in other words, the location of the program. The BSR and LBSR offsets will not be wrong, because the program's subroutines will still be the same distance from the BSR point.

But BSR and LBSR are not the only PC relative instructions. A truly position inderpendent program must have ALL references to absolute addresses eliminated and replaced by offsets.

Thus, as you may have guessed, there are ways of using offsets when loading and storing to memory, etc. Please see Bill Barden's book entitled TRS-80 Color Computer Assembly Language Programming, pages 223-225 for a more thourough explanation about relative addressing.

Q: I am making a program that uses the PMODE4 graphics mode with artifact colors. I want to 38

make sure the colors come out right when the title screen is displayed. Sometimes the colors are reversed. Is there some kind of value I can store in an address to get the colors to come out right?

James Perry, Louisville, KY

A: No. There isn't anything like that which can do the trick, unfortunately, but there is another way commonly used on Machine Language programs using the PMODE4 screens.

You've seen it, I'm sure. It's a color test. The PMODE4 screen pops up, with red or blue, and a message telling the user to press reset if it is not red. When the user gets the computer to reset with the screen red, he presses (ENTER). The following listing is one such color test routine. It was written with Disk EDTASM. This program was copyrighted, but I am giving you (and all other CoCo Clipboard subscribers) permission to use it in your programs, provided you place a small note in them that John S. Rullo and I wrote the routine. Just add this code to your Assembly source (use your own ORG statement, and replace line 500 with a JMP or BRA to the start of your program). If you want, you can use it in a BASIC program by CLEAR 200, &H6FFF, loading it, and executing it. I hope this cures the trouble.

The Color Test Listing:

00100 \*COLOR TEST ROUTINE 00110 \*BY ANDREW B. BARTELS 00120 \*AND JOHN S. RULLO 00130 \*THANKS FOR HELPING, JOHN 00140 \*COPYRIGHT (C) 1986 00150 POLCAT EQU \$A000 00160 MODE EQU \$FFC0 00170 VDGP1A EQU \$FF22 00180 OFFSET EQU \$FFC6 00190 STPGE1 EQU \$0E00 00200 ENPGE4 EQU \$2600 00210 ORG \$7000 00220 START PULS 00230 STX \$200 00240 JSR RESET 00250 PMODE LDX #MODE 00260 STA , X STA 3,X

00280		STA	5 . X
00290		LDA	VDGPIA
00300		ORA	#\$F8
00310		STA	VDGP1A
00320	PAGE	LDX	#OFFSET
00330		STA	1,X
00340		STA	3, X
00350		STA	5,X
00360		STA	6,X
00370		STA	8,X
00380		STA	10,X
00390		STA	12,X
00400	PCLS	LDX	#STPGE1
00410		LDD	#\$5555
00420	CLEAR	STD	, X + +
00430		CMPX	#ENPGE4
00440		BNE	CLEAR
00450	KEY	JSR	[ POLCAT]
00460		BEQ	KEY
	FIXIT	LDX	JUMP
00480		STX	\$168
00490		LDX	\$200
00500		TFR	X,PC
00510		FDB	\$0
00520	RESET	LDX	\$168
00530		STX	JUMP
00540		LDX	#PMODE
00550		STX	\$168
00560		RTS	
00570		END	START

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BASIC listing for Color Test:

10 'COLOR TEST ROUTINE

20 'BY ANDREW B. BARTELS

30 'AND JOHN S. RULLO

40 'COPYRIGHT (C) 1986

50 PCLEAR4: CLEAR200, &H6FFF

60 FORX=&H7000 TO &H7056:READA\$

70 POKEX, VAL("&H"+A\$): NEXT

80 EXEC&H7000'CALL RESET RTN

90 PRINT"COLOR TEST DONE ...

100 DATA 35,10,BF,2,0,BD,70,4A

110 DATA 8E, FF, CO, A7, 84, A7, 03

120 DATA A7,05,86,FF,22,8A,F8

130 DATA B7, FF, 22, 8E, FF, C6, A7

140 DATA 1,A7,3,A7,5,A7,6,A7,8

150 DATA A7,A,A7,C,8E,E,0,CC,55

160 DATA 55,ED,81,8C,26,0,26,F9

170 DATA AD, 9F, AO, 0, 27, FA, BE, 70

180 DATA 48,BF,1,68,BE,2,0,1F

190 DATA 15,0,0,BE,1,68,BF,70

200 DATA 48,8E,70,8,RF,1,68,39

20

# Modular Programming

#### **Boisy Petre**

Editors Note: We're very pleased to welcome Bosiy to our pages. Boisy is a recent high scholl graduate who comes to us with high recommendations from his teachers and several academic awards.

"What in the world is a column on Disk BASIC doing in a serious-oriented magazine like CoCo Clipboard?" Some people have the misconception that Disk BASIC is just a mixn-match of ROM code worth little value. They would rather stick with serious things like OS-9 and BASICO9. I must agree on the basis that OS-9 and BASICO9 are very serious, and bring a lot of power out of our CoCo. But let me ask, "How many people want to do serious things with their Color Computer, but not at the expense of learning OS-9 or BASICO9?"

This column is not another merry-go-round tutorial on PMODE graphics or CIRCLE statements. The standard we are enforcing is rigid program structure and good programming design. Once we establish and learn these principles, we can proceed to tap into the seriousness of

Disk BASIC.

In this issue we will begin by introducing you to the concept of "modular design." Modular design is a method used by programmers not only in BASIC, but in other high - level design gives us a founlanguages. Modular dation where we can start to build our structure -- the program. Let's get a true blue definition on modular design Pitre-speak:

MODULAR DESIGN - A structured programming concept where a program is divided into several parts (based on its overall content) in order for the programmer to more effeciently develop and test his/her work.

Planning plays a vital role in modular design. Writing a program isn't something I just sit down and do. I've been known to drive great ideas to the grave by being in such a hurry to "try it out" on my CoCo that I became "lost in the code" and, out of frustration, never attempted to try again. I am sure we've all been in this scenaro: leaned over our CoCo at 2 in the morning with a huge question mark dangling over our head, trying to figure out what we did wrong because we didn't take out time to plan. Good ideas die quickly without organization.

Enough negative thought — let's begin our venture! First we will examine the "whys" of modular design. I've listed just a few below:

- 1T GIVES THE PROGRAMMER A "STANDARD" TO GO BY. You can come back 5 months later to an old program and make a patch or kill a bug because of the organized structure you used throughout your work.

- IT ENDORSES "PROGRAMMER FREINDLINESS".

Other programmers can modify portions of your program (that is if you want them to) easier and with less effort than searching through mounds of code scrolling on the screen.

- IT GIVES YOUR PROGRAM A NEAT APPEARANCE. Your listings will be easier to follow while you study them and less hard to search through while debugging.

- 1T CUTS DOWN ON LOST-TIME. You are more likely to recover sneaky bugs (and with less time) if you use modular design.

Sounds like programmer's heaven, doesn't it? I tell you, using modular programming in your work REALLY makes a difference! I could go on, instance after instance, on how much time and effort I have saved by not hurriedly typing in something on my CoCo. It may take a little more effort than just sitting down and typing, but it is definitely worth the end results.

There are as many methods of modular design as there are Rolls-Royces, but we will study only one -- the TOP-DOWN design. This particular modular design structure will follow the rules outlined below:

- REMARK statements will be used liberally.
- Lines 0-99 will be the INITIALIZATION module.
- Lines 100-39999 will be the MAIN PROGRAM module.
- Lines 40000-49999 will be the ERROR TRAP module.
- $^{\rm -}$  Lines 50000-59999 will be the SUBROUTINE module.
- Lines 60000-63999 will be the DATA module.

For this issue, we will study the INITIALIZATION, MAIN PROGRAM, and DATA modules. We will cover the remaining modules in

# The Wegert Report

#### Steve Wegert

With the continual crossover from the CoCo Forum into the world of OS9, forum members find themselves at a loss for a terminal program that allows for the proper handling of OS9 files. Right off the bat you have the problem of file format. Add to that the annoyances encountered with the inevitable XMODEM padding found at the end of most files transferred in that manner and improper handling of linefeeds and you're looking at quite a challenge when downloading files from CompuServe.

Certainly you can use your favorite (fill-in-the blank) term program to download an OS9 file, use some type of conversion utility to convert it into the proper format, use yet another utility to strip the padding and linefeed trash but c'mon folks, let's get real. After the second pass through this forest of endurance you're fast checking your pulse and wonder about the always-present-yet-never-in-sight "better way".

#### OS9 FORUM ANNOUNCES Introbisk (r)

Much the same way Mikeyterm has become the 'standard' terminal program for the CoCo Forum, for a nominal charge to help defray media, printing and handling cost, the folks behind the COS9 forum now bring you "The OS9 Forum's IntroDisk (r)".

Along with utilities to to assist with your OS9 file management and a few general help files on using the forum, on this disk is STERM \_\_ " A Simple Terminal Program" written by Mark Griffith [76070,41]. Full 'C' source is included.

STERM is a child of the popular SMOD series of terminal emulators for the OS9 Operating System originally developed by Carl Kreider and enhanced by Jim Jones. STERM includes the best features of it's parents while adding new features, such as CompuServe's new B-Plus protocol. The cost for the IntroDisk stuff (catchy name, eh?) is \$10 postpaid, cash, check, money order or Visa/Mastercard.

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NEW MENUS IN LIBRARIES

With the coming of the new forum software, a better, more intuitive menu structure appeared and navigating the forum's libraries is a snap!

Choosing item 3, LIBRARIES (Files) from the CoCo Forum main menu, you'll be presented with this panel:

\*The CoCo Forum\* Libraries Menu

```
Libraries Available:
```

- 1 Reference Library
- 2 Graphics
- 3 Games
- o Games
- 5 Orchestra-90
- 6 Telecommunications
- 7 CoCo BBS Systems
- 8 Application/Utility 9 OpSystems/Languages
- 10 Hardware/Technical
- 11 CoCo 3
- 12 The Scapbox
- 13 Products / Reviews
- 14 Private Classifieds
- 15 Clubs / Newsletters

The titles are self describingand should give you a good idea of what's contained behind doors 1 through 15.

Choosing door number 1, Reference Library, brings up another action panel to work with:

\*The CoCo Forum\* Library 1

Reference Library

- 1 BROWSE thru files
- 2 DIRECTORY of files
- 3 UPLOAD a new file
- 4 DOWNLOAD a File
- 5 LIBRARIES

For a quick look at what files are available in this 'room' of the library, asking for a DIRECTORY of files will list, in last-in-first-out order, the file name, upload date, file size and number of access for each submission:

Keywords: ASCI1 TEXT TRANSCRIPT CO CONFERENCE DENNIS SKALA PROGRAMMING

USING OS9

This is the edited transcript of the CoCo Forum's COnference on June 11, 1988, with guest Dennis Skala. The topic was "Programming and Using OS9".

Press (CR) for next or type CHOICES !

that the same information presented in a DIRECTORY is duplicated during a browse but additional facts such as the keywords and file description are now included. This bit of extra data should give you a good idea of what the file is about. It's always a good idea to look at the file description as many times the submittor will include instructions for its use as well as instruction files if needed.

Thumping the (Enter> key will bring up the next selection of your search, asking for

CHOICES presents the disposition panel:

\*The CoCo Forum\* Library Disposition

- 1 READ this file
- 2 DOWNLOAD this file
- 3 RETURN to library menu

Again, some very obvious choices. Option I allows for online reading of a text file. Option 3 gets you out of trouble. Number 2 is the choice we need:

Library Protocol Menu

Transfer protocols available -

- 1 XMODEM (MODEM7) protocol
- 2 CompuServe 'B' protocol 3 CompuServe 'A' protocol
- 4 DC4/DC2 CAPTURE protocol
- 5 Kermit protocol
- 6 CompuServe Quick 'B' protocol

#### 0 Abort transfer request

CompuServe supports several protocols. Most terminal programs will support one, if not several, of the ones listed above. It is recommended that a transfer protocol be used any time data integrity is an issue. If your terminal program supports it, B protocol is highly recommended for use on CompuServe. It's fast, transfers only what's in the file (no padding as found in XMODEM transfers) and fully supported by CompuServe.

Uploading is just as simple. Choose the appropriate menu item from the Library panel and the system will prompt you for all the needed information:

File name: TEST.TXT Library Protocol Menu

Transfer protocols available -

- 1 XMODEM (MODEM7) protocol
- 2 CompuServe 'B' protocol 3 CompuServe 'A' protocol
- 4 DC4/DC2 CAPTURE protocol
- 5 Kermit protocol
- 6 CompuServe Quick 'B' protocol

#### 0 Abort transfer request

Look familiar? It's very similar to the procedure to download files. Choose the protocol of your choice and the system takes over and issues prompts for the file name and file type. Specify accordingly.

File name for your computer: mvdev.txt

Transfer Lypes available -

- 1 ASCIT
- 2 Binary
- 3 Image
- 4 Graphic:RLE 5 Graphic:NAPLPS
- 6 Graphic:GIF

Enter choice !

At this point, refer to the instructions that came with your terminal program on initiating file transfers. Some require a manual start while others are automatic. As always, should you have some confusion, leave a note to the SYSOP in the forum you're visiting. Include information on your systems set up (disk, tape, terminal program) and exactly what you're having difficulty with. Someone will get back to you.

#### NEW SECTION LEADER ON COCO

Recently, Dave Jenkins [72756,2213] has join the staff of the CoCo Forum as BBS Section Leader. Dave

holds a BS in Radio/TV and Journalism from Ball State University as well as an AS in Digital Electronics. Presently, he's employeed with WNIN-TV/FM Channel 9 as an Engineer for the PBS employed in Evansville, IN.

Dave also is the sysop for a local BBS celebrating it's one year anniversary. Disk Bank runs 24 hours at 300/1200 baud and can be reached at (812) 422-4821. Expect to see Library 7 cleaned up post haste and some straight answers to your COBBS questions.

#### CLIPBOARD CONFERENCES CONTINUE

On the second Saturday of each month, Dan Robins and Ted Paul host the monthly "Clipboard Conference". Guest speakers are invited to speak on a variety of topics. Theses conference have generally lasted an hour and are kept moving by a moderator. Join us! Transcripts are made available in Library 1 of the CoCo Forum for those that can't attend.

File Name Guest. Topic

2-13CO.TXT Robins/Paul the Press

The CoCo and

3-12CO.TXT Caley/DeStefano/Paul The CoCo,

Databases and Small Businesses

4-09CO.TXT Rob Poel TeleWriter-128 0611CO.TXT Dennis Skala Programming and Using OS9 0709CO.TXT David Wiens DHC Controller, a Comparison

#### STATE OF THE LIBRARIES

Music and Graphics seem to be the heavy hitters on the CoCo Forum. Recently uploaded files include several digitized screens from Larry Miller [70721,3351]. CYCLPS. MGE, the cyclops from the movie Krull, KAHN.MGE, from the Star Trek character of the same name, NORRIS.MGE, that all around Martial arts fun-guy, and PRSEUS.MGE, the warrior Perseus can be found in the Graphics Library.

John Renfro Davis [74046,757] has been busy uploading a host of favorites to the ORCH-90 Library. BAGPIP.A85, is "Bagpipe Album" 13 bagpipe tunes, KODA.A85 "Kodachrome" by Paul Simon, MORGAN.A85, "Morning Morgantown" by Joni Mitchell, OLBNY.A85, "Only Living Description of the Middle Paul Simon, JRTOLK.A85, "Songs from Middle Earth" by J.R.R. Tolkien and Donald Swann, DANGLE.A85, "The Dangling Conversation" by KQUEEN.A85, "Killer Queen" by MOTHER.A85, "Mother and Child Reunion" by Paul Simon, are now resting comfortably in Library 5 along with the efforts of Robbie Booth [70721,531], who brings us INTIME.A85, "Somewhere In Time" by John Barry and OVERB. A85, "Somewhere Over the Rainbow'

In the Aplications Library, Fred McDonald [72667,3506] offers a series of files making up a Search utility that locates GOTO's in BASIC code. Look for Applications, SEARCH.NO1,

SEARCH.NO2, and SEARCH.NO3.

Dennis Tomlinson [76515,2605] SUPERC. BAS, a disk cataloger. Specific to the CoCo 3 and in Library 11 we find Robert Pierce [76257,143] uploading DSKEDT.BIN. This is an early version of a subroutine used in the "DISKBUSTER" Disk Utility. Kent Baumgardt [72207,2650] has uploaded three CoCoMax 3 graphics for our viewing pleasure. Those without CoCoMax3 can use the CM3VUE utility for a looksee. X-29.CM3, The Grumman Aerospace aircraft with Forward Swept Wings, HELLFI.CM3, and acutaway diagram of the Hellfire laser-guided missile.

Bob van der Poel [76510,2203] helps make the switch from RSDOS with DUALDO. BO9, a short BASICO9 routine to create a RS-DOS directory with 34 granules on an OS9 formatted disk. Kevin Darling [76703,4227] posts MAX9.AR. This graphics editor for L-II windows edits and creates VEF pictures. DEFEND.AR is the title screen from Amiga's Defender of the Crown game. Painstakingly edited to be viewed using the Wpix palette-switching program (or the latest Vefio program - hit spacebar).

And you heard it first at the Chicago Rainbowfest. PLAY.AR is a sound player quickie. It can play Mac, Amiga whatever sound files that are digitized data. Use with the

following files:

DAVIDL.PLA/binary [72300,1433] CANTDO. SND/binary [73135,1204] BEATLE.PLA/binary [72300,1433] BRIDGE.PLA/binary [76703,4255] DSRUPT.PLA/binary [76703,4255] FIRE.PLA/binary [76703,4255] GENQTR.PLA/binary [76703,4255] KIRK.PLA/binary [76703,4255] MYGOD. PLA/binary 176703,42551 PHASER.PLA/binary [76703,4255] SCOTTY.PLA/binary [76703,4255]

SPOCK.PLA/binary

[76703,4255]

Be sure to out t.he Library Announcement found in each forum for the most current information on the libraries.

And here we are at the end of another column. Drop me a note on CompuServe and tell me what you'd like to see in future articles. I can be reached either on the CoCo Forum or OS9 and via EasyPlex at 76703,4255.

# VIP Disk-ZAP

RAVED ABOUT IN THE **APRIL 1983 "RAINBOW"** 

Now you can retrieve lost data on any disk. VIP Disk-Zap is the ultimate repair utility for repair of most disk errors. VIP Disk-Zap verifies diskettes, reads and writes any sector and lets you retrieve all types of bashed text files, BASIC and ML programs. VIP Disk-Zap includes a 50 page tutorial manual DISK \$24.95

# VIP Terminal

RATED BEST IN JANUARY 1984 "RAINBOW"

For your important communications needs you've got to go beyond software that only lets you chat. You need a smart terminal so that you can send and receive programs and messages and print them! The VIP Terminal features 32, 51, 64 or 85 characters by 21 or 24 lines on the screen and has a 43K byte buffer to store information, DISK \$29.95

Turn the page for more VIP software!

# What's In A Date

#### Bob van der Poel

No doubt you've all seen programs which print out calendars. For many of us, that's the only date related function we've ever seen on a computer. But dates are much more complex than a calendar printing program lets on. Bcfore continuing, see if you can answer these questions WITHOUT looking at a calendar:

1. How many days are there between August 3, 1988 and July 15, 1991?

la. If I borrow \$100.00 from you on January 1, 1989 and pay it back to you on July 3, 1989 and I've agreed to pay you simple interest on the loan at 12%, how much do I owe you?

2. What date falls 120 days after June 3, 1988?

2a. If I borrow \$100.00 from you on June 3, 1988 and agree to pay you back in 120 days, when is the loan due?

Tough questions! Hopefully some BASICO9 subroutines will help with the answers. But before that, one more question: What date falls one month after March 31? Is it February 28? I don't know either, but perhaps a logical reader will help us out by defining exactly what a month is and what we mean by "after."

The key to the date subroutines presented this month is a concept known as the Julian day number. Simply defined, Julian day numbers are the number of days since a base date. According to one of my sources, true Julian dates as used by astronomers are based on noon January 1, 4713 B.C. as day 0.

The advantage of this scheme is that by converting two different dates to Julian day numbers we can now do simple arithmetic on them. And, of course, we can then convert the new day number back to a date.

Note: Julian day numbers have nothing to do with the Julian calendar. The Julian calendar was the predecessor to the Gregorian calendar we use today. This calendar was adopted on September 14, 1752. Even though the routines will calculate dates prior to September 14, 1752 these dates must be treated as "imaginary" since the current Gregorian calendar was not in use prior to this date.

Presented at the end of this article are four conversion routines:

Date\_Jul converts a date to a Julian day number,

Jul Date converts a Julian day number to a date,

DayOfYear finds the day of year of a date,

ZelConv finds the day of week of a date.

When typing in these programs do not type in the hexadecminal numbers in the first column. These are not line numbers—they are the 1-Code addresses of the program lines and are printed by BASICO9 when a listing is done. Also, be very careful that the correct number of parentheses are included. The math in the routines is very complex. Fortunately, we don't have to understand it to use it.

Now let's return to our first question. The following program will prompt you for two dates. Elasped converts both dates to a Julian day number; by subtracting J1 from J2 it is a trival matter to calculate the number of days between the two dates.

PROCEDURE Elasped

DIM Date, Month, Year, J1, J2: REAL

INPUT "Enter 1st date (dd,mm,yyyy):
",Date,Month,Year

RUN Date\_Jul(Date,Month,Year,J1)
INPUT "Enter 2nd date
(dd,mm,yyyy):",Date,Month,Year

Continued On 46

Continued From 40

When you write be sure to include your name, address, and phone number. We would like an idea that a CoCo 2 can utilize as well as a CoCo 3. We'll announce the idea and the program developed from it, in the next issue.

```
0 '**** INITIALIZATION *****
 1
 2 '
 3
           MODULAR DESIGN
            TUTOR PROGRAM
           BY: BOISY PITRE
 6
           COCO CLIPBOARD
 7 'SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1988 ISSUE
 8 ,
 9 'NOTE: THIS PROGRAM IS A
            SUPPLEMENT TO THE
            ARTICLE, NOT A
            REPLACEMENT.
 10 ' ***
             SET-UP
 20 PCLEAR 1
 30 CLEAR 3000
 100 '**** MAIN PROGRAM ****
 110 CLS
 115 '*** SET UP TITLE ***'
 120 PRINT® 201, "MODULAR DESIGN
130 PRINT® 234, "TUTOR PROGRAM
140 PRINT® 297, "BY: BOISY PITRE
 150 '* INTRODUCTORY SONG *'
 160 PLAY "O3L7T4CDEEEEFEP5DDDDED
P5CCCCDL3CL2D"
 170 '*** MESSAGE SCREEN ***'
 180 CLS
 190 PRINT"
                      A MESSAGE TO Y
OU
200 PRINT:PRINT "'MODULAR DESIGN
TUTOR' IS THE SUPPLEMENT TO A
N ARTICLE IN THE SEPTEMBER/OCTOB
ER 1988 ISSUE OF COCO CLIPBOARD.
  WE SUGGEST YOU USE THIS PROGRA
M IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ARTICL
E. FOR BACK
                    ISSUE INFORMATI
ON, WRITE TO: ": PRINT
210 FOR Y=1 TO 4:READ MS:PRINT T
AB((31-LEN(M$))/2)M$:NEXT
220 PLAY"L7T4O4DEFFFFGFP5EEEEFEP
5DDDDEL3DL2C
230 FOR K=1 TO 5000:NEXT
250 '*** TUTOR MENU ***
260 CLS
270 PRINT TAB(43)"TUTOR MENU"
280 PRINT@136, "1-INITIALIZATION
290 PRINT@200, "2-MAIN PROGRAM"
300 PRINT@264, "3-ERROR TRAP"
310 PRINT@328, "4-SUBROUTINES"
320 PRINT@392, "5-DATA
330 PRINT@456, "6-END PROGRAM
350 '*** MENU INPUT ***'
360 A$=INKEY$:IFA$=""THEN360
370 ON VAL(A$) GOTO 1000,2000,30
00,4000,5000,6000
380 GOTO 360
1000 '*** CHOICE 1 ***'
1001 'INITIALIZATION'
1010 CLS
1020 PRINT "
                  PART ONE-INITIAL
IZATION
1030 PRINT "
                       LINE RANGE: 0
```

1040 PRINT: PRINT" THE INITIALIZ ATION MODULE IS MAKES UP THE FI RST 100 LINES OF YOUR PROGRAM. IT IS THE SET-UP PART OF YOUR PR OGRAM, COMMANDS SUCH AS polear, clear, AND dim SHOULD BE USED HERE. ": PRINT: PRINT" YOU MAY ALS O DEFINE STRING ANDNUMERI 1999 PRINT@490, "PRESS A KEY:";:E XEC34442:GOTO 250 2000 '\*\*\* CHOICE 2 \*\*\*' 2001 'MAIN PROGRAM' 2010 CLS 2020 PRINT" PART TWO-MAIN PR **OGRAM** 2030 PRINT" LINE RANGE: 100-3 9999 2040 PRINT 2050 PRINT" THE MAIN PROGRAM MO DULE IS THELARGEST MODULE, COVER ING 39990 LINES. THIS MODULE C ONTAINS THE MEAT' OF YOUR PROGRA M. PLACE ALL MENUS, CALCULATIO NS, AND E. ":PRINT SCREENS IN THIS MODUL 2060 PRINT" FOR BETTER ORGANIZA TION, BREAKYOUR MAIN PROGRAM MOD ULE DOWN INTO SUB-MODULES. E remark STATEMENTS LIBERALLY AND COMMENTAS MUCH AS POSSIBLE. 2999 PRINT@490, "PRESS A KEY:"; :E XEC34442:GOTO 250 3000 CLS:PRINT"NOT AVAILABLE":PR INT"PRESS A KEY:";:EXEC34442:GOT 0 250

### **VIP Writer**

VIP WRITER

RATED "BEST" IN SEPT '88 "RAINBOW"
VIP Writer has all the features of VIP Writer
III described elsewhere in this magazine
except the screen widths are 32, 51, 64 &
85. Screen colors are black, green and
white, double clock speed is not supported,
Spooler is unavailable. Hard disk is not
supported. Even so, VIP Writer is the
BEST word processor for the CoCo 1 & 2I
VIP Writer Includes VIP Speller AT NO
ADDITIONAL COST.
DISK \$69.95

# VIP Database

Continued On 49

"ONE OF THE BEST" JULY 1984 "RAINBOW"

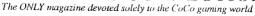
VIP Database has all the features of VIP Database III described elsewhere in this magazine except the screen widths are 51, 64 & 85. Screen colors are black, green and white, double clock speed is not supported, Spooler is unavailable. Even so, VIP Database is the most complete database for the CoCo 1 & 21 DISK \$49,95

VIP DATABASE

Turn the page for more VIP software!

00k2	m=Month	OOLE	
OOEA		00F0	V 1 NW// 1 + 10 13 /1 10002 1
00EB	1F m>2 THEN	0108	Year=1NT((4*JD-1)/146097.) JD=4*JD-1-146097.*Year
99F8	m=m-3	0123	DayOfMonth=INT(JD/4)
0104	ELSE .	Ŏ13Ö	DayOrMonen-INI(3D/4)
0108	m=m+9	0131	JD=INT((4*DayOfMonth+3)/
0114	y=y-1		1461)
$0120 \\ 0122$	ENĎI F	0117	DayOfMonth=4*DayOfMonth+3-
0123	c = INT(y/100)		1461*JD
0130	ya=INT(y-100/*c)	0160	DayOfMonth=1NT((DayOfMonth+
0141	, va=1141 ( y=100 = C )		4)/4)
0142	JulianDate=1NT(146097.*c/4)	0171	
0115	+INT(1461.*ya/4)+INT((153.*	0172	Month=INT((5*DayOfMonth-3)/
	m+2)/5)+DayOfMonth+1721119.	6100	153)
0185		0187	DayOfMonth=5*DayOfMonth-3-
		Oior	153*Month
PROCEDURE	Jui Date	019F	DayOfMonth=1NT((DayOfMonth+
0000	_	0180	5)/5)
0001	(* BASICO9 Subroutine to	0181	Year=100*Year+JD
	convert a julian day	őiči	IF Month (10 THEN
	number to	ÖICE	Month=Month+3
0038	(* a standard date.	ÖİDA	ELSE
004B		OIDE	Month=Month-9
004C	(* Based on an algorithm	O1EA	Year=Year+1
	by R. G. Tantzen, CACM 199-	01F6	ENDIF
0084	p1-0	01F8	
0085	(* usage: rum jul date (	************	and the second
0003	DayOfMonth, Month, Year,	PROCEDURE	ZelConv
	JulianDate)	0000	/ w / d = 1 = - 1 = - 1 = - 1 = - 1 = - 1
00C2	our runduct,	0001	(* Calculate the day of
00C3		002F	week for a given date.
00C4	PARAM DayOfMonth, Month,	0030	(* Based on a Fortran
	Year, JulianDate: REAL	00.00	algorithm by J. Douglas
00D7			Robertson
00D8	DIM JD: REAL	0067	(* Published in CACM, 398-
OODF	75 7 3 : 5 : 4701140		pl-r1
00E0	JD=JulianDate-1721119.	0086	Continued On 48

# The GAMER'S CONNECTION!





The Gamer's Connection, a great new imagazine devoted solely to the Color Computer world is finally here! Filled from cover to cover with high quality programs, articles, tutorials, advice, hits & tips, reviews and more reviews, this magazine is truly the best and most informative source of gaming AND non-gaming information anywhere! Also tound inside are columns on BASIC programming, machine language institution, program design and so much more! The aspect we think you will like most about us is the enjoyable way we present the information to you. While not in a childsh or playful way mind you, but in one that you will enjoy. The ideal behind games is that they are to be fun and relaxing, and we intend to keep The Gamer's Connection fun and very enjoyable to read, and extremely informative as well. Right now you can take advantage of our introductory special & save on our subscription rates. — You can receive a full year (six issues) of The Gamer's Connection for only \$15.00!! This very limited offer is in effect only for the first 1000 people who take advantage of this special offer, so Act Now and start your subscription to The Gamer's Connection, today!

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the next issue. Right now, type in Listing 1. As you type, compare it's structure to the guldelines above. Think about ideas you can use in implementing these guidelines in your work.

After typing Listing I, save it as MODTUTOR.BAS on a good, dependable disk. Although part of the listing is missing, it will still run. The rest of the listing will appear in the next issue for the simple fact that their modules are not covered here. Let's go over the INITIALIZATION, MAIN PROGRAM, and DATA modules now.

#### USING REMARKS

If your like me, you are more a conservative type. If anyone hates to use RE-MARKS in their program, it is 1. Yet, it is important to practice liberal usage of REMARK placment throughout your programs. It will help you in the long run and will save you much hectic searching.

#### THE INITIALIZATION MODULE -- LINES 0-99

The INITIALIZATION module is used to "set-up" or initialize your CoCo. This varys from program to program, but such commands as CLEAR, PCLEAR, DIM, and other initialization associated keywords are used here. Also, string and numeric variable assignments can be put here. The main thing to remember is this:

1) PCLEAR must ALWAYS come first, followed by 2) the CLEAR statement, then 3) the DIMensioning of arrays. Variable assignments may then follow, along with any other set up routines you may use. I usally place important POKEs in this area. Also, CoCo 3 owners should use the ON BRK GOTO and ON ERR GOTO statements here.

#### THE MAIN PROGRAM MODULE -- LINES 100-39999

The MAIN PROGRAM module will almost always be the largest module of your program. It contains all the "meat" of the program: menus, inputs, calculations, etc. If you really want to be organized, the MAIN PROGRAM module can be divided even further into "submodules" for input/output, menu handling, and other things. We won't be using sub-modules for the sake of keeping program structure non-complicated.

It is at this point where most "on-the spur" programmers begin to type -- and I might add, fail to finish. It's like jumping in the middle of a calculus class without knowing the prerequisites. I'd rather have a right start than a head start.

#### THE DATA HODULE -- LINES 60000-63999

The DATA module, by rule, is the last module of the program. It contains information in the form of DATA statements. Notice that line 63999 is the highest line you can type a BASIC statement on. However, the 4000 lines you have is more than adequate for DATA statement storage.

You probably noticed in MODTUTOR that the first line of each module has the module name surrounded by asterisks. It is a good idea to highlight the module's name for easy locating while it is scrolling up the screen. Otherwise, just type LIST and the line range for the module and you'll hit it every time. Also, get in the habit of documenting your program first thing in the INITIALIZATION module. I usually type the name of the program, my name, the date it was created, and the version (when a version is applicable).

Well folks, that is it for this month. I suggest sitting down and studying the top-down method of modular design. Practice implementing it in your future programming projects. And don't feel restricted by the line numbers. If you need more room then use it, just make a mental note, or better yet, buy a legal pad and keep it next to your CoCo. When you get to an important line or command, Jot down the line number. Keep track of RENUMs and DELs. If you follow the guidelines, I can assure you that your programs will be much more efficient.

Finally, starting the issue after next, we will do a programming project based on the principles of modular design. We would like to have some input from you, our readers, on an idea for a SERIOUS program. We don't want an idea too big, or one too small. Give it some thought and drop a line to me c/o CoCo Clipboard Magazine, 3742 U.S. 20, Box 3, Fredonia, NY 14063

# VIP CALC

# VIP Calc

FEBRUARY 1985 "RANNBOW"

Now every CoCo owner has access be a cancellating and planning tool better then 'tsicicate's containing all its leavers and commands and then some. VIP Cale displays 22, 15 do or 85 characters by 21 or 24 lines right on the screen. VIP Cale to see the contrast of the contrast results by 1024 all owns the addition, VIP cale has multiple windows which allow you to empare and contrast results of changes. Other features nedure 16 DIGIT PRECISION - big. functions - averaging - algebraic floridus of the commands of the contrast results or changes of the contrast in contrast in the 
# **VIP Speller**

INCLUDES 50,000 WORD DICTIONARY VIP Speller works with ANY ASCII file created by most popular word processors. It automatically checks text files for words to be corrected, marked for special attention or even added to the 50,000 word Dictionary. You can even view the word in context. Words can be added to or deleted from the dictionary or you can create your own dictionary! DISK \$34.95

VIP SPELLER

Turn the page for more VIP software!

RUN Date\_Jul(Date, Month, Year, J2).

PRINT "There are "; FIX(J2-J1); "days between these 2 dates."

And as to the money I owe, it's just a matter of putting the number of days into the formula:

Int=days/365 \* rate \* amount.

Our rext question involves calculating a date X days from a given date. The program InXdays prompts for a date and the number of days. Again, Date\_Jul is called to convert the date to a Julian day number; next the number of days are added; and the result is converted back to a date via Jul\_Date.

PROCEDURE InXdays

DIM Date, Month, Year, Offset, J1: REAL

INPUT "Enter the 'current' date (dd,mm,yyyy): ",Date,Month,Year

INPUT "Enter the number of days: ",Offset

RUN Date\_Jul(Date, Month, Year, J1)

RUN Jul\_Date(Date, Month, Year, J1+Offset)

PRINT USING "'The new date is ',i3,',',i3,',',i5"; Date, Month, Year

The next tool in our package of date algorithms is ZelCong (Zeller's Congruence). This routine will be most helpful for people wanting to write calendar programs, but it is also useful in data processing programs which need to know which day a particular date falls upon. For example, if you are setting up a loan you may not want the due date to fall on a Sunday. By way of an example the following little program displays the first date of the first Sunday in a given year.

PROCEDURE Sunday

DIM Date, Month, Year, DayOfWeek: REAL

INPUT "Enter the year: ", Year Month=1

FOR Date=1 TO 31

RUN ZelCong(Date, Month, Year, DayOfWeek)

EXITIF DayOfWeek=0 THEN

PRINT "January "; FIX(Date); " is the 1st

Sunday in "; Year

ENDEXIT

NEXT Date

The numbers of the days returned by ZelCong are 0 to 6, where 0 is Sunday, 1 is Monday, etc.

The last routine is DayOfYear. This calculates the day number of any date in a year with January 1 being day 1 and December 31 being day 365 (or in a leap year, 366).

PROCEDURE DofYtest

DIM Date, Month, Year, Day: REAL

INPUT "Enter date (dd,mm,yyyy):
",Date,Month,Year

RUN DayOfYear(Date, Month, Year, Day)

PRINT "This is the "; FIX(Day); " day of the year."

I've tested all of the above routines with many different dates and found them to be very reliable. All of them properly compensate for leap years. Those of you interested in pursuing this concept further may be interested in the following references:

- 1. Collected Algorithms from CACM. In particular see 199 and 398.
- 2. King, Gordon. "Julian Dates for Microcomputers." Dr. Dobb's Journal, Number 80, June 1983.
- 3. "Julian and Gregorian Calendars; Leap Year." The World Almanac & Book of Facts, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Inc.

PROCEDURE	Date Jul
0000	**
0001	(* BasicO9 subroutine to convert a date to a julian
	day number.
0040	
0011	(* Based on algorithm by R. G. Tantzen, CACM 199-pl- 0
0076	· ·
0077	14
0077	(* nsage: run date jul (dayofmonth,month,year, julianvalue)
OOBI	*
00B2	
00B3	PARAM DayOfMonth, Month, Year, JulianDate: REAL
00C6	,
00C7	DIM y,mic,ya:REAL
OODA	
OODA	y=Year

"In the beginning there was VIP Writer and users saw that it was good. It was still the best thing around for the CoCo, But it's not the best anymore. There's a new word processor to claim the crown... VIP Writer III. Setting the Standard for CoCo 3 Word Processing. -The RAINBOW SEPTEMBER 1988

#### VIP WRITER III VS THE COMPETITION

VIP Writer has ALWAYS led the pack with features and now VIP Writer III still leads the way! The chart below illustrates this fact. Telewriter 128 only gives you 48K for text. Why si it called Telewriter 129 Vowd power 3 gives only 72K VIP Writer III makes use of over 106KI VIP Writer III is the ONLY CoCo 3 word processor worthy of it's name!

#### WORD PROCESSOR COMPARISON CHART

CoCo3 with 128K	VIP Writer III	Telewriter 128	Word Power 3
Text Storage	OVER 49,000	48,000	72,000
Print Spooler	YES 57,000	NONE	NONE
Total Storage	106,000	48,000	72,000
Spelling Checker	VIP Speller	NONE	FREE WARE
Screen Display	32/40/64/80	40/80	80

#### SCREEN DISPLAY OPTIONS

As the chart above shows - VIP Writer III offers more screen width options -all with 24 lines and artibal lower case feltiers. It uses the CoCo 3 handware display and double clock speed and is VERTY VERY FAST YOU can choose for and background colors from up to 64 different hues. Color can be turned CN or OFF for the best possible display using a color or monchrome monitor or TV set. VIP Writer III has a built in on-line context sensitive help facility which displays command usage in easy to read colored windows

#### CUSTOMIZER & PRINTER INSTALLER

VIP Writer III comes with a configuration / printer installation program which lets you customize VIP Writer III to suit your own liking. You can set screen width and colors as well as margins and more. You can also install your own printer and set interface type (senie), parallel or J&M), baud rate, line feeds, etc. Once done, you never have to enter these parameters again! VIP Writer III will load in yo with your custom configuration every time!

TEXT FILE STORAGE
VIP Writer III creates ASCII text files which are compatible with all other VIP Programs VIP Writer III creates ASCII text files which are compatible with all other VIP Programs as well as other programs which use ASCII file format. You can use VIP Writer III to even create BASIC programs! There is a 49K text buffer and disk or cassette file linking allowing wirtually unlimited text space. VIP Writer III works with up to four disk drives and lest you display disk directories and free space as well as rename or kill disk files. In addition VIP Writer III is 100% compatible with the RGB Computer Systems HARD DISK.

#### **EDITING FEATURES**

VIP Writer III has a full featured screen editor which can be used to edit text with lines up Vir Yiller in less at oil readured screen evital which can be used to see the select which increase to 240 characters long with or without automatic word wrap around. You can select type-over mode or insert mode. There is even an OOPS command to recall a cleared text buffer. Other editing features include: Type-ahead - typamatic key repeat and key beep for flawless text entry - end of line bell - full four way cursor control with scrolling - top of lextifile - bottom of lextifile - page up - page down - top of screen - bottom of screen - beginning of line - end of line - left one word - right one word - DELETE character, to beginning or end of line, word to the left or right, or entire line - INSERT character or line - LOCATE and/or CHANGE or DELETE single or multiple occurrence using wildcards - LOCATE and/or CHANGE or DELETE single or multiple occurrence using wildcards - BLOCK copy, move or delate with up to TEN simultaneous block manipulations - TAB key and programmable tab stops - word count - line restore - these PROGRAMMABLE INCTUMES to endow merchange using a strain of the country of th and programmable tab stops • word count • line restore • three PHOGHAMMAB FUNCTIONS to perform tasks such as auto column creation and multiple copy printing.

#### TEXT FORMATTING

VIP Writer III automatically formats your test for you or allows you to format your test in any way you wish. You can change the top, bottom, left or right margin and page length. You can set your test II bull helf, center or flush right. You can sturn right hand justification on or off. You can have headers, looters, page numbers and TWO auxiliary inses which can appear on odd, even or all pages. You can also select the line or which they appear! You can even change the line spacing! Parameters can be altered ANYWHERE within your text file!

#### PREVIEW PRINT WINDOW

VIP Writer III leatures an exclusive format window which allows you to preview your document BEFORE PRINTING IT! You are able to move up, down, left and right to see centered and justified text, margins, pege breaks, orphan fines etc.

PRINTING

VIP Writer III prints TWICE as fast as any other CoCo word processor II supports most serial or parallel printers using J&M JFD-CP or Rainbow interface and gives you the ability to select baud rates from 110 to 19,200. You can imbod printer control codes anywhere in your text file EVEN WITHIN JUSTIFIED TEXT! VIP Writer III also has TWENTY programmable printer macros which allow you to easily control all of your printers capabilities such as body, underline, italics and superscript using simple key stokes. Other leatures include: multiple copy printing - single sheet pusse - line feeds

#### PRINT SPOOLING

Save up to \$150 on a print spooler because VIP Writer III has a built in print spooler with a 57,000 character buffer which allows you to print one document WiltLE you are editing another. You don't have to wait until your printer is done before starting another job!

SPELLLING CHECKER
VIP Writer III includes VIP Speller AT NO ADDITIONAL COSTI VIP Speller checks text for misspelled words and has a 50,000 word dictionary that can be added to or edited.

#### DOCUMENTATION

VIP Writer III is supplied with a 125 page instruction manual which is well written and includes many examples. The manual has a tutorial and glossary of terms for the beginner as well as a complete index! VIP Writer III includes VIP Speller. DISK \$79.95

VIP Writer owners: Upgrade to the VIP Writer till Disk for \$49.95 + \$3 S/H. Send ORIGINAL disk and \$52.95 total.

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VIP Database III features selectable screen displays of 40, 64 or 80 characters by 24 lines with choice of 64 foreground, background, hilite and cursor colors for EASY DATA ENTRY. It uses the CoCo 3's hardware screen and double clock speed to be the FASTEST database available! VIP Database III will handle as many records as will fit on your disks and is structured in a simple and easy to understand menu system with full prompting for easy operation. Your data is stored in records of your own design. All files are fully indexed for speed and efficiency. IN MEMORY SORT of records is LIGHTNING FAST and provides for easy listing of names, figures, addresses, etc., in ascending or descending alphabelical or numeric order. Records can be searched for specific entries using multiple search criteria. The built-in mail-merge lets you sort and print mailing lists, print form letters, address envelopes - the list is endless. The built-in MATH PACKAGE even performs arithmetic operations and updates other fields. VIP Database III also has a print spooler and report generator with unlimited print format capabilities including embeddable control codes for use with ALL printers. DISK \$69.95

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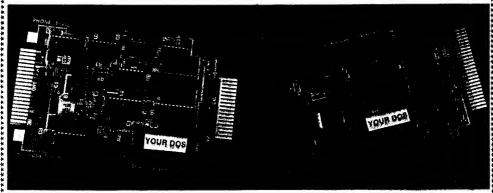
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